

FBIS

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ASEAN PREPARATORY COMMITTEE SESSION OPENS

BK040949 Jakarta International Service in English 0800 GMT 4 Jul 84

[Text] The national ASEAN [Secretariat] director general, Adiwoso Abubakar, today opened the closed session of the ASEAN preparatory committee for the annual meeting of ASEAN foreign ministers scheduled for 9 and 10 July in Jakarta. The ASEAN foreign ministerial meeting will be followed by meetings with the dialogue countries, namely the United States, Canada, Japan, New Zealand, Australia, and the EEC. The meetings are to last from 11 to 12 July.

MOKHTAR DISCOUNTS IDEA OF PACIFIC COMMUNITY

BK040530 Jakarta International Service in English 0800 GMT 3 Jul 84

[Text] Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja said ASEAN had no intention to set up a new cooperation forum in the Pacific region. The meeting with five Pacific nations in Jakarta next week would only serve as an occasion for a free exchange of views. Mokhtar made this clear Monday night in an interview on television in anticipation of the upcoming conference of ASEAN foreign ministers in the Indonesian capital.

The forthcoming meeting of ASEAN with five Pacific countries -- the United States, Canada, Japan, Australia, and New Zealand -- will take place in Jakarta the 12th through the 13th of July, soon after the annual meeting of ASEAN foreign ministers.

It is true, Mokhtar said, that the five Pacific countries have a desire to form a Pacific basin community, but ASEAN considers the plan as too difficult to realize. Such a community will be too expansive and will only give rise to various political problems. For one, the Soviet Union and China, Pacific countries themselves, would have the right to join, the foreign minister said. Latin American countries and the small nations of the South Pacific would also have to be invited to join, he added. All these countries very greatly in ideologies so that their grouping in one community would only lead to political difficulties. Mokhtar said ASEAN as a regional cooperative group intended to preserve its present status. So, the meeting with Pacific countries in Jakarta would only be an event for the discussion of cooperation, especially in matters of trade.

In the meeting of ASEAN foreign ministers next week, Mokhtar said, the six ASEAN countries will discuss again the Kampuchean problem, but that subject would not in any way dominate the talks. The main subject in the agenda will be economic cooperation, he said, particularly with regard to trade relations with the advanced countries.

Subjects To Be Discussed

BK050945 Jakarta International Service in English 0800 GMT 5 Jul 84

[Text] Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja says today that the Indochinese foreign ministers' appeal for a dialogue with ASEAN will be discussed during the annual meeting of ASEAN foreign ministers scheduled for 9 July.

Foreign Minister Mokhtar is speaking with newsmen after reporting to President Suharto. He also says that the ASEAN foreign ministerial meeting, which will be opened by President Suharto, will discuss economic problems, the Kampuchean issue, and the results of the recent industrial countries' summit conference. According to the minister, the ASEAN's (?input) to the London conference has got attention, even though the results are not satisfactory yet. ASEAN has stressed on the importance of interdependency among the industrial and developing countries. The ASEAN's input is described by British Prime Minister Thatcher as good, particularly Indonesia which has succeeded to overcome its economic problems. Yesterday, Minister Mokhtar and visiting special envoy of Prime Minister Thatcher, Mr (Chekov) met in Jakarta.

JAPAN LINE CLARIFIES REPORT ON MISSILE ATTACK

OW061153 Tokyo KYODO in English 1142 GMT 6 Jul 84

[Text] Tokyo, July 6 KYODO -- Japan Line Ltd. Friday denied a foreign news report about the apparently Iranian missile attack on the tanker, Primrose, and corrected it saying, "One of the two shots which hit the tanker bounced into the sea while the other exploded." The foreign dispatch reported that two missiles hit the 122,202-ton Primrose on charter to Japan Line Thursday and one penetrated an engine room boiler but there was no explosion. The same dispatch added, "After the attack, the tanker was reported to be sailing at full speed toward the Strait of Hormuz."

According to the Ministry of Transport, the Primrose passed the Strait of Hormuz at 10:50 a.m. Friday, Japan time, and left the Gulf. The tanker was receiving a hull inspection at Fujayrah in the United Arab Emirates Friday, the ministry added.

Taking a serious view of the incident, the Ministry of Transport Friday asked the Foreign Ministry to investigate the attack and ask the countries concerned, through diplomatic channels, to ensure safety of Japanese shipping. The Japanese Shipowners' Association and two other organizations concerned with shipping discussed measures Friday to ensure safety of Japanese ships and their crews in the Gulf.

MINISTRY URGES IRAN TO NOT ATTACK GULF VESSELS

OW061101 Tokyo KYODO in English 1045 GMT 6 Jul 84

[Text] Tokyo, July 6 KYODO -- Japan requested Iran Friday not to attack commercial shipping in the Persian Gulf in the wake of the latest attack Thursday on a chartered oil tanker. The Foreign Ministry called in an Iranian Embassy official to deplore the attack on the Liberian-registered tanker Primrose on charter to Japan Line.

The attack presumably by an Iranian fighter plane "is extremely regrettable," Shin Watanabe of the ministry's Middle Eastern and African Affairs Bureau told Second Secretary Mohsen Sharif Khodaye. A ministry official also said Watanabe conveyed to the Iranian Embassy representative the Japanese request to furnish Tokyo with any information Tehran might have on the assault and not to attack commercial shipping in the Persian Gulf. The 122,000-ton oil tanker suffered only minor damage and its 26-member Japanese crew was unhurt, ministry officials told reporters.

Sharif Khodaye who met with Watanabe, the Bureau's second Middle East Division director on behalf of Ambassador Abdol Rahim Govahi, promised to report the Japanese request to his government, the ministry official added. The Japanese Government has repeatedly asked both Iran and Iraq not to attack oil tankers and other commercial shipping in the Persian Gulf.

STEEL INTERESTS OPPOSE U.S. STEEL QUOTAS

OW060451 Tokyo KYODO in English 0432 GMT 6 Jul 84

[Text] Tokyo, July 6 KYODO -- Japanese steel interests Friday objected to a proposal by the American specialty steel industry for imposing import quotas on stainless sheet, strip and plate. They were commenting on press reports that the U.S. specialty steel industry and the United Steelworkers of America (USW) Thursday sent a letter to U.S. President Ronald Reagan asking for quotas to be placed on imports of stainless sheet, strip and plate.

Japanese steel interests said since the U.S. Government decided only last summer to carry out a four-year program to help the specialty steel industry reinforce itself through import quotas or additional tariffs, it should carry out the program as initially decided. The steel interests described the U.S. specialty steel industry's move as "too selfish," adding that they should also give due consideration to the position of American consumers.

A spokesman for Nippon Steel Corp. (NSC) said, "We have exported stainless sheet, strip and plate to the United States while always considering the trend in the American demand." He said the company would continue to follow this policy. A spokesman for Nisshin Steel Co., Japan's top stainless steel producer, said the company has cautiously shipped a reasonable amount of stainless sheet, strip and plate to the U.S. while considering the U.S. demand and the position of U.S. mills. The spokesman said the recent rise in imports was due chiefly to an increase in U.S. demand. He said that American specialty steel producers should continue to strive to build up their competitiveness under the four-year program approved by President Reagan.

A Ministry of International Trade and Industry official said Japan's exports of stainless sheet and strip to the U.S. in the first four months of 1984 totaled 10,942 metric tons, in terms of customs-cleared exports, much higher than the year-before level. The exports of stainless plates to the U.S. in the same period totaled 766 tons, also well above the year-earlier level. The official attributed this mainly to the fact that exports to the U.S. in 1982 and 1983 were extremely low, and that Japanese exports to the U.S. have returned to normal.

EC'S ORTOLI HAILS GOVERNMENT OPEN MARKET MOVES

OW040831 Tokyo KYODO in English 0809 GMT 4 Jul 84

[Text] Tokyo, July 4 KYODO -- The vice president of the European Communities (EC) Commission Wednesday hailed Japan's recent decision to open up its capital and financial markets as an important contribution toward stabilizing international economic and monetary relations. "Such a move from the Japanese side is most welcome," Francois-Xavier Ortoli told reporters at the end of a five-day official visit here. "What I hope is that the effects of this policy will be rapidly visible in terms of implementation and the reaction of the market," he added.

Ortoli, whose chief area of responsibility is economic and financial affairs, described his meetings with Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone, Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe, Finance Minister Noboru Takeshita and Economic Planning Agency Director General Toshio Komoto as "very open." He stressed that he was in Japan not to negotiate or discuss trade -- in which Europe has a deficit of more than 10 billion dollars annually with Japan -- but to exchange ideas on recent economic and financial developments. A second major aim was to hold talks with Japanese banks and securities houses, he said, noting that the EC raised 675 million ECU (European Currency Unit) in yen of the 6.2 billion ECU (around 5.5 billion dollars) it borrowed for EC activities in 1983.

Ortoli said he gained the impression "there is a real will on the Japanese side to liberalize their capital markets in a very open way," though the decision was only recently announced and implementation has yet to follow. But he stressed that as its economy picks up, Japan should make efforts to increase the role of domestic demand, rather than rely on an export-led recovery. Initiatives to achieve greater international economic and monetary cooperation rest largely on "the Japan-EC-U.S. triangle," Ortoli said, and called for a strengthening of Japan-EC economic relations to bring them up to the level of the Japan-U.S. and U.S.-EC relationships. "I think there is a clear understanding on this between the EC and Japan," Ortoli said.

NAKASONE CONFERS WITH ABE ON VISIT TO ROK

OW060409 Tokyo KYODO in English 0307 GMT 6 Jul 84

[Text] Tokyo, July 6 KYODO -- Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone Friday asked Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe to give his regards to South Korean President Chon Tu-hwan when Abe visits South Korea starting later Friday. Nakasone and Abe met for about 20 minutes for a final exchange of views on relations with South Korea prior to Abe's departure for the visit. Details of the discussion were not disclosed. But the two were believed to have confirmed Japan's stance toward a proposed visit to Japan by Chon and issues involving fingerprinting of Koreans in Japan, the bilateral trade imbalance and North-South dialogue.

ABE MEETS BURMESE COUNTERPART, AID PLEDGED

OW031125 Tokyo KYODO in English 1041 GMT 3 Jul 84

[Text] Tokyo, July 3 KYODO -- Japan will increase rice purchase from Burma during the current fiscal year to 3 billion yen (12.5 million dollars) as part of the so-called Kennedy Round Food Assistance, the Foreign Ministry said Tuesday. Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe made the Japanese pledge in a meeting with his Burmese counterpart U Chit Hlaing, who is accompanying President U San Yu on his first state visit here. A Foreign Ministry official said under the fiscal 1984 food aid plan, Japan will purchase some 3 billion yen worth of Burmese rice for shipments to third countries, up from 2 billion yen in the last fiscal year.

Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone, in a Tuesday morning session with U San Yu, pledged over 46 billion yen (190 million dollars) in credits to the nonaligned socialist state in the current fiscal year. Foreign Minister Abe said Japan is prepared to provide Burma with more than 20 billion yen in grants in the present fiscal year, including 1.43 billion yen to be used for a youth education center, replete with a stadium, library and planetarium. So far Japan's total grant to Burma has totaled 50.2 billion yen, including 10 billion yen in the last fiscal year. Burmese Foreign Minister U Chit Hlaing brought with him a replica of the projected center to explain the project for which the Japanese Government will offer an additional 2.2 billion yen in the next fiscal year and 1.8 billion yen in fiscal 1986, all in grant, officials said.

Abe also told his Burmese counterpart Japan is ready to assist Burma by extending technological aid in the fields of agriculture, livestock, fisheries, insurance and medicine. The Japanese foreign minister, who visited Burma last March, also said Japan will be shifting its emphasis in aid to Burma from basic necessities and personnel training to transport infrastructure and agriculture, ministry officials told reporters.

U Chit Hlaing stressed that the bombing death in Rangoon of several South Korean Cabinet ministers last year should never be repeated. Burma, he was quoted as telling Abe, does not want to see an escalation of tension between the two Koreas as a result of the incident.

BURMESE PRESIDENT COMPLETES OFFICIAL ITINERARY

OW050446 Tokyo KYODO in English 0248 GMT 5 Jul 84

[Text] Tokyo, July 5 KYODO -- Emperor Hirohito called on visiting Burmese President U San Yu Thursday to bid farewell.

The emperor paid the visit to U San Yu and his wife at the state guesthouse in Akasaka. The Burmese leader, who has been in Tokyo since Sunday, completed his official itinerary Thursday. He and his party will remain in Japan, however, until next Wednesday to make private visits to Kyoto, Nara and Hiroshima.

AUSTRALIAN ENVOY URGES DISARMAMENT COOPERATION

OW041012 Tokyo KYODO in English 0951 GMT 4 Jul 84

[Text] Tokyo, July 4 KYODO -- Australia's Ambassador for Disarmament Richard Butler said Wednesday Japan and Australia could play a role in getting the Soviet Union and the United States to resume suspended arms control talks. He said he gained the impression, on a visit to Moscow with Australian Foreign Minister Bill Hayden recently, that after the U.S. presidential elections this fall, the Russians "will be looking for some way out of this awful breakdown in negotiations with the Americans."

"I think it's up to countries like Australia and Japan to help them find that way," he told Japanese journalists here. Butler, who is here for talks with Japanese Government officials, said he had a "very constructive and practical" meeting earlier in the day with the Diet committee on disarmament headed by former Prime Minister Takeo Miki.

His post as ambassador was created by the Labor government of Prime Minister Bob Hawke last year, as part of a new emphasis on disarmament in Australian foreign policy, Butler said. Other steps taken by the Hawke government included establishing a peace research institute and creating a new curriculum in Australian schools, "so that young people will be taught the virtues of peace, not just the heroics of war." Butler said Australia was taking a leading role in the United Nations and other forums against proliferation of nuclear weapons and to achieve a comprehensive nuclear test ban. He called on Australia and Japan to harmonize their policies to achieve maximum effect in their respective disarmament efforts.

"Sixty thousand nuclear weapons is just too much," Butler said, adding that the arms race in conventional weapons alone was costing 800 billion dollars per year -- one million dollars a minute -- and was not only deadly and destructive but a scandalous waste of resources.

PARLIAMENTARIAN GROUP TO VISIT USSR LATE AUGUST

OW040516 Tokyo KYODO in English 0423 GMT 4 Jul 84

[Text] Tokyo, July 4 KYODO -- The leader of an interparty parliamentary group for Japan-Soviet friendship, Yoshio Sakurauchi, said Wednesday he would visit the Soviet Union at the earliest possible time. Sakurauchi, who was foreign minister between 1980 and 1982, said he conveyed the schedule during meetings separately with lower house Speaker Kenji Fukunaga and upper house President Mutsuo Kimura earlier in the day. Sakurauchi, who succeeded former Labor Minister Hirohide Ishida last April as head of the 400-member suprapartisan Dietmen's League, did not say the exact date of his visit. He said he wished to go to Moscow as soon as the current session of the Diet closes. The Diet session, originally scheduled to expire on May 23, was extended to August 7. Sakurauchi and a few group members will probably leave for Moscow in late August, according to political sources. Japan froze a parliamentary exchange after the 1979 Soviet invasion of Afghanistan. Previously, Japanese Dietmen's groups visited the Soviet Union seven times and the Soviets six between 1964 and 1978. Both houses of the Diet announced last month they would resume interchanges with Soviet parliamentarians.

VRPR HITS SEOUL ON JOINT STATEMENT ANNIVERSARY

SK060626 (Clandestine) Voice of the RPR in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT 4 Jul 84

[Station commentary]

[Text] On the occasion of the 12th anniversary of the announcement of the historic 4 July North-South joint statement, the traitorous Chon Tu-hwan clique is engaging in vicious propaganda, slandering and defaming the North. The Chon Tu-hwan clique is now frantic in slandering and defaming the North, making preposterous absurd remarks claiming that the responsibility for the failure of the implementation of the 4 July North-South joint statement and of the achievement of the independent and peaceful reunification of the country goes to the North.

Along with this, on 4 July Min Kwan-sik, acting cochairman of the Seoul side of the North-South Coordinating Committee issued a so-called statement and, in the statement, clamored about direct dialogue between the parties concerned of the North and the South, talks between the highest responsible persons in authority of the North and the South, talks at ministerial level, and the like. These are indeed preposterous, anti-national absurd remarks. It is indeed a despicable act that the Chon Tu-hwan ring, which has opposed the independent and peaceful reunification of the country by flagrantly trampling underfoot the 4 July North-South joint statement which contains the three principles of independence, peaceful reunification, and great national unity, clamored about direct dialogue between the parties concerned of the North and the South, talks between the highest responsible persons in authority of the North and the South, and the like in a bid to appear as if it were interested in the peaceful reunification of the Korean peninsula.

It is precisely the Chon Tu-hwan ring which has begged for the permanent presence of U.S. forces in South Korea, while flagrantly violating the principle of independence under the instigation of the United States and preposterously claiming that the U.S. forces in South Korea are not foreign forces. It is none other the Chon Tu-hwan ring which has extremely aggravated the situation on the Korean peninsula by staging such an adventurous war exercise as the "Team Spirit" military exercise almost every day in South Korea with the aim of triggering a war of northward invasion in violation of the principles for the peaceful reunification of the country.

It is also precisely the Chon Tu-hwan ring which has created artificial obstacles on the road toward national reunification by inspiring North-South confrontation and antagonism among the people and, thus, furthering discord and distrust within the nation, in violation of the principle of great national unity.

For the group of vicious national traitors who have flagrantly violated the three principles of independence, peaceful reunification, and great national unity which are clearly indicated in 4 July North-South joint statement, to clamor about so-called talks between the highest responsible persons in authority of the North and the South and the like, while pretending that they are interested in the independent and peaceful reunification of the country, is to cover up their criminal acts of adhering to the maneuvers for permanent national division and to mislead public opinion at home and abroad. This is indeed foolish.

As you know well, the 21 January proposal and the 5 June proposal advanced by the Chon Tu-hwan ring are not worth consideration.

They are nothing but a slogan against reunification and a trick to deceive the people. This is why the broad public opinion at home and abroad bitterly condemned the Chon Tu-hwan ring when it talked about the reunification question by coming up with the so-called 21 January proposal and the 5 June proposal in the past, instead of realizing the contents of the 4 July joint statement.

The Chon Tu-hwan ring's talk about direct dialogue between the parties concerned of the North and the South is also preposterous. The Chon Tu-hwan ring is a colonial puppet of the United States and is nothing but a puppet and a stooge who has no power. Under the present situation, in which all prerogatives in South Korea, including the prerogative of the Supreme Military Command, have been grasped by the United States, it is too clear that North-South dialogue could not take practical measures for a peaceful solution of the question of the Korean peninsula and for the independent reunification of the fatherland.

To solve the question of the Korean peninsula peacefully, tripartite talks with the participation of the United States should be held. Nevertheless, the Chon Tu-hwan ring is slandering and defaming the most reasonable and realistic proposal for tripartite talks advanced by the North, calling it a false peace offensive. This is intolerable.

North Korea's proposal for the tripartite talks is a most epochal one designed to preserve a durable peace on the Korean peninsula and to expedite the fatherland's independent and peaceful reunification and is a most fair and just one. Because of this, no sooner had North Korea advanced this proposal than the broad strata of the international community as well as our people fully supported and approved it and demanded its quick implementation. Instead of responding to this proposal, instigated by the United States, however, the treacherous Chon Tu-hwan ring has opposed it, maliciously and slanderously describing it as a disguised peace offensive. This shows that the Chon Tu-hwan ring is not interested at all in the fatherland's reunification -- the supreme, long-cherished desire of the people. Instead of assuming a sincere attitude to implement the joint 4 July statement with the 12th anniversary of the issuance of this statement as momentum, the Chon Tu-hwan ring has boisterously come up with the hackneyed splittist proposal while zealously slandering North Korea. This is a base attempt to conceal its splittist crime and to shift responsibility for the division of the people onto North Korea. No matter what trick it may use, the Chon Tu-hwan ring will be unable to conceal its sordid color as a group of splittists nor will it be able to dodge responsibility for its maneuvers to perpetuate the present state of division. The Chon Tu-hwan ring should stop maneuvers for national division and should immediately step down from the seat of power in accordance with the unanimous demand of the people.

PAPER WARNS 'THREAT OF NORTHWARD INVASION'

SK050416 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0346 GMT 5 Jul 84

[Text] Pyongyang July 5 (KCNA) -- "Threat of southward invasion" clamoured about by the Chon Tu-hwan group like a monk chanting a prayer is a deceptive propaganda designed to conceal its dirty act in leaving one half of the country's territory to the U.S. imperialists as their military base and nuclear forward base to plunge the fellow countrymen into the hollacaust of nuclear war. So stresses a signed article of NODONG SINMUN July 4 under the title "Sword Is Sharpened for Northward Invasion Behind Screen of 'Threat of Southward Invasion'."

The article says: Under the pretext of "threat of southward invasion" the Chon Tu-hwan group, subservient to the U.S. imperialists, is whetting the sword of the aggressive war against the northern half of the DPRK. Above all, the puppets are working hard to turn South Korea into a nuclear forward base of the U.S. imperialists.

They had already introduced into South Korea various kinds of over 1,000 nuclear weapons according to the aggressive demand of the U.S. imperialists and are now begging their master to supply a modern "nuclear umbrella" and even notorious neutron weapons.

Under the deceptive slogan of "threat of southward invasion," the Chon Tu-hwan clique is mobilizing all the manpower and material potentials of South Korea into the U.S. imperialists' war preparations. In order to secure more cannon-fodder for the U.S. imperialists, the puppets rigged up many wartime evil laws such as "law on wartime labor mobilisation" and "law on requisition" to drive out even old men and women, to say nothing of young people, to harsh military training. They also scheme to train more than 500,000 members of the "Civilian Defense Corps" into elite members within this year to use them as bullet shields.

In South Korea more than 40,000 U.S. troops, puppet army nearly one million strong and paramilitary forces over 10 million strong are always kept ready to invade the North. Nuclear blackmails of the U.S. warlikeners are becoming ever more frequent and the traitor Chon Tu-hwan is grinding his teeth, crying that he would attack someone. Military provocations against us are becoming ever more vicious along the Military Demarcation Line.

Such moves are not different from those of the U.S. imperialists and the puppet clique on the eve of the June 25 war, 34 years ago. Facts prove that the danger of war comes from the South, not from the North, on the Korean peninsula and the puppets' talk about "threat of southward invasion" is a sheer lie.

KIM YONG-SAM CITED ON CHON'S FINANCIAL SCANDAL

SK060423 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0401 GMT 6 Jul 84

[Text] Pyongyang July 6 (KCNA) -- Kim Yong-sam, president of the defunct New Democratic Party, made public a statement on July 4 in connection with the large financial scandal chiefly involving Chong Nae-hyok, ex-chairman of the puppet Democratic Justice Party, according to foreign press reports from Seoul.

In his statement Kim Yong-sam declared that Chon Tu-hwan's "government" should be held responsible for a recent financial scandal and asserted that the Cabinet should resign en masse by assuming responsibility for the incident.

"This scandal demonstrated how deceptive is Chon Tu-hwan's policy of building a just society through clean politics," he said. He also called upon the nation's press to throw off the yoke of the dictatorial power and bravely accomplish a mission of impeaching such injustice and corruption.

He said the only way to overcome the present national crisis is to carry out a democratisation. He also demanded the explanation how Chong Nae-hyok, No 2 man of the Democratic Justice Party, amassed a fortune estimated at almost dls. 23 million."

DISSIDENTS CULTURE GROUP FORMED IN SOUTH

SK060409 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0332 GMT 6 Jul 84

[Text] Pyongyang July 6 (KCNA) -- The Council of the Movement for Popular Culture, an anti-"government" organisation for achieving democratisation of society and culture, was formed in South Korea, according to KANKOKU TSUSHIN published by the "Emergency Council of Christians on the South Korean Affairs" in Japan.

This organisation takes it as the objective of its activities to oppose the fascist clique's suppression of democratic literature and art and contribute to realising the democratisation of culture and building a genuine popular culture. It embraces many dissident men of culture and intellectuals including writer Song Ki-suk, former professor of Chonnam University, who had been arrested and imprisoned several times by the South Korean puppet clique and Choe Min-hwa, manager of the Christian Institute of Social Affairs.

JAPANESE FIGURES FLAY CHON'S PROJECTED TRIP

SK052221 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2208 GMT 5 Jul 84

[Text] Pyongyang July 6 (KCNA) -- Japanese dietmen and representatives of the General Council of Trade Unions of Japan (Sohyo) and a group of citizens on July 4 submitted to the Japanese Government a letter urging it to **cancel** the traitor Chon Tu-hwan's tour of Japan.

Member of the House of Councilors Tokuma Utsunomiya, member of the House of Representatives Munenori Akagi and other Japanese dietmen and representatives of Sohyo and a group of citizens held a conference in Tokyo that day in connection with the traitor Chon Tu-hwan's scheduled tour of Japan.

They reached a consensus of view that the Japan tour of the traitor Chon Tu-hwan is aimed at stepping up the formation of a three-way military alliance of the United States, Japan and South Korea and accordingly, the tensions on the Korean peninsula will be further heightened, and decided to demand the Japanese Government to revoke the invitation of the traitor Chon Tu-hwan to visit Japan.

PAPER DENOUNCES U.S.-JAPAN SECURITY MEETING

SK051300 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0752 GMT 4 Jul 84

[NODONG SINMUN 4 July commentary: "War Conspiracy"]

[Text] Recently, the 15th working-level meeting of the U.S.-Japanese Security Consultative Council was held in Honolulu. As shown in news reports, the Honolulu meeting discussed intensifying U.S.-Japanese preparations for war. It is said that, at that meeting, the United States strongly called on Japan to increase its capability to wage war continuously.

The U.S. imperialists stressed the need to establish the posture to cope with an emergency. They urged Japan to augment its Self-Defense Force both qualitatively and, in particular, to increase its capability for a long-term actual warfare. And, Japan accepted these demands fully.

At the same time, the U.S. imperialists demanded that Japan make preparations to efficiently carry out U.S.-Japanese joint operations in terms of tactics, exercises, and (?equipment). Japan accepted this fully.

The true nature of the U.S. demands on Japan is already known. It is aimed at making Japan a military (?accessory) of the U.S. strategy in Asia and at mobilizing and using Japan in a wholesale way for its realization. To this end, the U.S. imperialists are turning the Japanese Islands into an unsinkable U.S. aircraft carrier, that is, a nuclear forward base of the United States. They are imposing the duty to defend 1,000-mile-long sea lanes on the Japanese reactionaries prepare to carry out operations to blockade sea zones.

It is also well known that the U.S. imperialists are repeatedly asking those in authority in the Japanese Government to drastically increase military spending and to carry out the plan to build up armed forces ahead of schedule in order for Japan to accelerate preparations for war.

The Honolulu meeting was a war conspiracy aimed at pushing ahead with the U.S. imperialists' preparations for a new war in Asia and in particular, at increasing the Japanese reactionaries' capability for long-term offensive operations. It is all the more noteworthy that this conspiracy is synchronous with the U.S. imperialists' arming of their naval vessels in Asia and the Pacific with Tomahawk missiles.

Because the U.S. naval vessels are being armed with Tomahawk missiles, the danger of the U.S. imperialists provoking a nuclear war in this region is increasing further. This implies that the Honolulu meeting emphatically discussed the military role which the Japanese militarist forces would play in carrying out the U.S. imperialists' wicked scheme for a nuclear war in Asia.

The United States is further making Japan its subordinate nuclear ally. The U.S.-Japanese war conspiracy is straining to the extreme the situation in East Asia, including Japan and the Korean peninsula. The peoples of Asia and the world sternly denounce and condemn the U.S. imperialists' scheme for war preparations in Asia and the Pacific. They strongly demand that the United States withdraw from this region, taking along U.S. forces and nuclear weapons.

CHONGNYON PUBLISHES BOOK ON KIM CHONG-SUK

SK040502 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0344 GMT 4 Jul 84

[Text] Pyongyang July 4 (KCNA) -- The Kuwol publishing house of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon) recently brought out the book "Shining Traces of Road Covered for Reunification" recording the revolutionary activities of Kim Chong-suk, an indomitable communist revolutionary fighter, according to a KNS report from Tokyo.

The book carries part of many stories about the tireless revolutionary activities conducted by Kim Chong-suk, who had devoted her whole life to the country and people, to rouse the people to carrying out the cause of national reunification after the liberation of the country, upholding the far-reaching plan of the great leader Marshal Kim Il-song for national reunification.

The book was published in accordance with the unanimous desire of the Chongnyon functionaries and Korean residents in Japan to follow Kim Chong-suk, an indomitable communist revolutionary fighter, with boundless reverence for her.

FOREIGN MINISTRY MEMORANDUM REPORTED ABROAD

SK051036 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1025 GMT 5 Jul 84

[Text] Pyongyang July 5 (KCNA) -- Foreign mass media reported the June 22 memorandum of the Foreign Ministry of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Reporting the memorandum, the Romanian paper SCINTEAI June 24 said the DPRK Government has already put forward a proposal for turning Korea into an eternal peace zone, a nuclear-free zone and recently proposed to discuss the problems of replacing the Armistice Agreement between the DPRK and the U.S.A. with a peace agreement, withdrawing the U.S. troops and nuclear weapons from South Korea and adopting a non-aggression declaration between the North and the South.

The GDR paper NEUES DEUTSCHLAND June 26 pointed out that the proposal of the DPRK for tripartite talks for a peaceful solution of the Korean question is a most realistic one supported by the entire Korean people and peaceloving people of the world.

The memorandum was reported by the Romanian papers ROMANIA LIBERA and SCINTEIA TINERETULUI June 24, the Cuban paper JUVENTUD REBELDE June 27, the Mongolian paper NOVOSTI MONGOLII and the Ethiopian paper ETHIOPIAN HERALD June 26, the Algerian papers EL MOUDJAHID June 27 and ASH SHA'B June 26, the Pakistani papers HAE DER June 27 JANG June 28 and NAWA-E WAQT June 29, the Guyanese paper CHRONICLE June 27, the Luxemburg paper DRAPEAU ROUGE June 26, the Tanzanian paper MZALENDU June 24, the Malagasy news agency ANTA June 27, the Tanzanian news agency SHIHATA and Malagasy radio June 23 and 26.

PRAVDA STANCE ON KOREAN UNIFICATION REPORTED

SK060416 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0356 GMT 6 Jul 84

[Text] Moscow July 3 (KCNA) -- The Soviet paper PRAVDA July 3 carried an article titled Just Cause on the occasion of the month of anti-U.S. joint struggle. It said:

The Korean peninsula has remained the root-point of military tensions and a forward base for the aggressive strategy of the Pentagon in Asia for over 30 years. The U.S. occupation forces more than 40,000 strong are present in South Korea under the pro-American dictatorial "regime." The military structure of the Seoul "regime," a tyrant faithful to the United States in the Far East, and the puppet army nearly one million strong are being armed thanks to U.S. aid. The "gift" given by the Pentagon to the Seoul "regime" some time ago includes military aid amounting to 230 million dollars, which was promised to be given this year.

U.S. provocative military "demonstrations" in this zone are being held at a more dangerous stage with the participation of the combat units of Japan and South Korea. The United States is gradually forming the Washington-Tokyo-Seoul military axis in preparation for a new adventure in this region. Rigged and brought up by the United States, the South Korean puppet regime has become a "record holder" in wantonly suppressing human rights.

The Soviet Union persistently demands the peaceful reunification of Korea on a democratic basis after the withdrawal of the U.S. troops from South Korea.

NODONG SINMUN ON 63D FOUNDING ANNIVERSARY OF CPC

SK300922 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0841 GMT 30 Jun 84

[Text] Pyongyang June 30 (KCNA) -- NODONG SINMUN today dedicates an article titled "63 Years of Proud Victory" to the 63rd anniversary of the founding of the Communist Party of China. The founding of the Communist Party of China was a historic event of epochal significance in the development of the Chinese revolution, the author of the article notes, and says:

With the founding of the CPC the Chinese working class and people came to have their vanguard, a Marxist-Leninist party of a new type, and triumphantly traverse the road of the arduous revolutionary struggle under its leadership. From the first days of its founding the CPC, shouldering the destinies of the country and people, led the Chinese people to victory in the van of the revolution.

The last 63 years of the CPC were proud years of the sacred struggle for the freedom and liberation of the Chinese people and the revolution and construction. The courageous and industrious Chinese people under the leadership of the Communist Party of China waged a protracted and arduous struggle to win victory in the people's revolution and built a strong new socialist state in the vast land of China.

In recent years the Chinese revolution under the tested guidance of the leaders of the CPC including Comrades Hu Yaobang and Deng Xiaoping has ushered in a period of new historical turn, the looks of China have changed and a radical turn has been brought about in the lives of the people.

The 12th National Congress of the CPC which was held in September 1982 was a historic congress which provided a new milestone in the revolutionary struggle and the construction work of the Chinese people. The grand program of socialist modernization put forward by the congress has opened up a bright vista on the road ahead of the Chinese people.

Today in China the stability and unity of the whole party and the nationalities of the whole country have been achieved and the national economy is making a rapid progress and the construction of socialist spiritual civilisation successfully progressing.

The CPC is striving to reunify the whole country by having Taiwan returned to the homeland and solve the problem of restoring sovereignty over Hong Kong in conformity with the specific conditions of China and the will of her people, enjoying the sympathy of the world's people.

The international authority of the People's Republic of China is now daily rising and her influence on the development of the world situation as a whole and the settlement of international issues is growing.

The Workers' Party of Korea and the Korean people are sincerely rejoiced as over their own over the successes of the CPC and the fraternal Chinese people in the revolution and construction and hail them. The friendship between the Korean and Chinese parties and peoples has long-standing and deep historical roots and it is full of numerous emotional facts and beautiful stories.

The visit to China by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song in September 1982 and the visit to Korea by respected Comrade Hu Yaobang in May last were a great demonstration of the invincible friendship and unity between the parties and peoples of Korea and China, a historical event which adorned a brilliant chapter in the history of Korea-China friendship.

The China visit of Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau, and secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, was a historical visit which provided a brighter future of Korea-China friendship.

The Korea-China friendship which is growing stronger and developing day by day under the deep care and solicitude of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and dear Comrade Kim Chong-il and respected Comrades Hu Yaobang and Deng Xiaoping will come into bloom forever generation after generation. In the future, too, our people will fight to the end shoulder to shoulder with the fraternal Chinese people for the common goal and idea of sovereignty, independence, peace, socialism and communism.

EXTERNAL ECONOMICS MINISTER RETURNS FROM CHINA

SK040048 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2207 GMT 3 Jul 84

[Text] Pyongyang July 4 (KCNA) -- The government economic delegation of our country headed by Chong Song-nam, minister of external economic affairs, returned home on July 3 by plane after its visit to China. It was met at the airport by Om Tok-hwan, vice-minister of external economic affairs; and personnel concerned and an official of the Chinese Embassy in Pyongyang.

ALGERIAN INDEPENDENCE ANNIVERSARY ACKNOWLEDGED

Kim Il-song Greeted Bendjedid

SK041605 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1537 GMT 4 Jul 84

[Text] Pyongyang July 4 (KCNA) -- Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, sent a message of greetings on July (?4) to Chadli Bendjedid, president of the Algerian Democratic People's Republic and general secretary of the National Liberation Front Party, on the occasion of the 22nd anniversary of the independence of Algeria.

The message reads: On the occasion of the 22nd anniversary of the independence of Algeria, I would like to extend warm congratulations to your excellency, the National Liberation Front Party and the government and people of the Algerian Democratic and People's Republic on behalf of the Workers' Party of Korea, the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the Korean people and on my own.

After the independence the Algerian people have registered many successes in the work for removing the consequences of the colonial rule and developing the national economy and culture and today are energetically striving to build a new Algeria, rich, powerful and prosperous, along the road of socialism under the leadership of the National Liberation Front Party and the Government of the Algerian Democratic and People's Republic headed by Your Excellency President.

Believing that the excellent relations of friendship and cooperation between our two countries will grow stronger and develop in the future in conformity with the idea of independence, friendship and nonalignment, I take this opportunity of wholeheartedly wishing you and your people greater progress in the work to implement the decisions of the Fifth Congress of the National Liberation Front Party.

Kang Song-san Forwards Message

SK042241 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2224 GMT 4 Jul 84

[Text] Pyongyang July 5 (KCNA) -- Comrade Kang Song-san, premier of the Administration Council, sent a message of greetings to [Mohamed Ben Ahmed] Abdelghani, prime minister of the Algerian Democratic and People's Republic, on the occasion of the 22nd independence anniversary of Algeria.

The message sincerely wished him and the Algerian people great success in their work for building a new Algeria, developing and prosperous. The message expressed the belief that the friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries sealed in the common struggle for independence against imperialism would further expand and develop in various fields.

Kim Yong-nam Sends Wishes

SK050410 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0335 GMT 5 Jul 84

[Text] Pyongyang July 5 (KCNA) -- Foreign Minister Kim Yong-nam sent a message of greetings to Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi, foreign minister of the Algerian Democratic and People's Republic, on the occasion of the 22nd anniversary of the independence of Algeria.

The message wished the Algerian foreign minister greater success in his responsible work and expressed the belief that the friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries would further consolidate and develop in the interests of the two peoples and the Non-Aligned Movement.

NODONG SINMUN Marks Occasion

SK040816 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0810 GMT 4 Jul 84

[Text] Pyongyang July 4 (KCNA) -- NODONG SINMUN today carries an article hailing the 22nd anniversary of the independence of Algeria.

The Algerian people have achieved successes in the struggle to clear away the consequences of the colonial rule and build a prosperous new Algeria after winning national independence through a protracted armed struggle, the author of the article says, and continues:

Pursuing the non-aligned policy in external relations, the Algerian Government actively supports the national liberation struggle of the oppressed peoples.

Algeria owes all her successes to the correct leadership of the National Liberation Front Party and President Chadli Bendjedid. His reelection as president in January this year was an expression of deep trust of the people in him.

The Korean and Algerian peoples are brothers who have established friendly and cooperative relations on the road of anti-imperialism and independence. The Korean people warmly hail the independence day of the Algerian people and wish them great success in their future struggle to build an independent new Algeria.

SOVIET WEEKLY NOTES KIM IL-SONG MOSCOW VISIT

SK060415 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0350 GMT 6 Jul 84

[Text] Pyongyang July 6 (KCNA) -- The Soviet weekly NEW TIMES No. 23 carried an article upon the conclusion of the official goodwill visit to the Soviet Union by the party and state delegation led by Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Noting that summit meetings of the leaders of socialist countries are very beneficial, it said this was proved by the official goodwill visit to the Soviet Union by the DPRK party and state delegation led by Comrade Kim Il-song. It further said:

The agenda items of the talks were rich in content. Notably, views were exchanged at the talks on the present conditions and prospect of diverse relations between the Soviet Union and Korea including trade, economic and scientific-technological cooperation, interchange between parties and mutual cooperation in the sphere of international activities.

The question of national reunification, an important national problem of the Korean people, can be solved only when the U.S. troops are withdrawn from South Korea. As reiterated in the Moscow talks, the Soviet Union consistently and invariably holds that the U.S. troops must withdraw from South Korea and Korea be reunified on a democratic basis in a peaceful way. It supports the DPRK initiatives envisaging the replacement of the existing armistice agreement with a peace agreement, adoption of a non-aggression declaration between North and South, reduction of their armies and conversion of the Korean peninsula into a nuclear-free zone.

Though the Soviet Union, the DPRK and the Non-aligned Movement put forward not a small number of beneficial and constructive proposals for preserving peace in Asia and the Far East, the United States and its allies answer them with the arms buildup in the South of the Korean peninsula and an attempt to form a Washington-Tokyo-Seoul military alliance, the weekly said.

VRPR ON USSR'S WARM WELCOME FOR KIM IL-SONG

SK041136 (Clandestine) Voice of the RPR in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT 3 Jul 84

[Commentary: "What Does the Soviet Union's Exceptional Welcome for the Respected and Beloved President Kim Il-song Mean?"]

[Text] As is known, at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee, the Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the USSR Council of Ministers, the great leader President Kim Il-song, the sun of the nation and a legendary hero, paid an official and goodwill visit to the Soviet Union, leading a DPRK party and government delegation. During his visit, he received hearty hospitality and an enthusiastic welcome from high-ranking Soviet leaders, including Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Supreme Soviet Presidium, and from the Soviet people. The press, radio and television broadcasts, and newspapers of all Eastern and Western countries have described the Soviet Union's warm welcome for the respected and beloved President Kim Il-song as the best and an unprecedented welcome and as an exceptional welcome, breaking custom.

The Soviet Union is a great power. High-ranking figures, including party and state leaders from many world countries, visit the Soviet Union every year. The Soviet Union receives and sees off many honored guests every year. Just as the press, broadcasts, and newspapers of various world countries have featured the respected and beloved President Kim Il-song's visit, there has not been such enthusiastic and cordial hospitality as that accorded during this visit. Recalling once again some of the Soviet welcome of the great leader, let us examine what it implies.

Although the period of the visit to the Soviet Union by the great leader was from 23 to 25 May, the actual period of his stay in the Soviet Union -- that is, from 17 May when he took his first step in the Soviet Union to 27 May when he crossed the Soviet boundary -- was more than 10 days. The course of his trip from Zabaykalskiy, a eastern Soviet border city, across Siberia to Moscow and from Moscow to Brest, a western Soviet border city, via Minsk, capital of Belorussia, encompasses the eastern and western halves of Earth and scores of thousands of miles.

The Soviet Union showed unprecedented sincerity by sending an especially high-level delegation of high-ranking cadre members, including the vice chairman of the Supreme Soviet Presidium and the chief secretary of the Foreign Ministry [as heard], to greet the respected and beloved President Kim Il-song at the eastern border and guide him to Moscow, and to lead him from Moscow to the western border. As is known, the Supreme Soviet is the supreme power organ in the Soviet Union, and the chairman of the Supreme Soviet Presidium is the state leader of this country. Therefore, the title of vice chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet is equivalent to vice president in another country.

As has already been mentioned previously, the Soviet Union receives many foreign state and party leaders as state guests every year. However, there has never been an instant when the vice president has personally greeted them at the border and guided them to Moscow. Reporting the arrival of the great leader in Moscow on 23 May, Japanese dailies, including NIHON KEIZAI, SANKEI, and TOKYO SHIMBUN, said: In order to pay an official, goodwill visit to the Soviet Union, President Kim Il-song left Chongjin on 16 May and passed through the northeast region of China. President Kim Il-song arrived in Moscow, passing through Zabaykalskiy, Ulan Ude, Krasnoyarsk, Novosibirsk, and Omsk. High-ranking Soviet cadre members, including Yazkuliyeu, vice chairman of the Supreme Soviet Presidium, guided President Kim Il-song from Zabaykalskiy to Moscow, revealing the Soviet Union's unprecedentedly zealous welcome.

Japanese dailies' coverage of his visit to the Soviet Union shows how Soviet leaders attached great significance to his visit and how they did their best to make his visit successful and to provide him with every convenience.

The Soviet Union's cordial hospitality and its enthusiastic welcome reached their culmination in Moscow. When the respected and beloved leader arrived in Moscow, CPSU General Secretary Chernenko arranged a splendid welcoming ceremony at the square in front of the Kremlin and warmly greeted the leader.

The ceremony was held in a polite and enthusiastic manner with the participation of full members of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee, including Tikhonov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; Gorbachev, secretary of the party Central Committee; Gromyko, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and foreign minister; and Defense Minister Ustinov; candidate Politburo members; members of the Secretariat of the CPSU Central Committee; leading members of the Supreme Soviet Presidium, including Kuznetsov, first deputy chairman of the Supreme Soviet Presidium, deputy chairmen and members of the USSR Council of Ministers, including Kalin, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers Presidium.

On the occasion of the great leader's departure from Moscow, high-ranking leaders of the CPSU, the Supreme Soviet Presidium and the USSR Council of Ministers, including CPSU General Secretary Chernenko, held a splendid ceremony respectfully in the square in front of the Kremlin and warmly saw off the leader. In particular, lining up along the street from Yaroslav Railway Station to his quarters in the Kremlin on the day of the leader's arrival in Moscow and along the street from the quarters to the Belorussian Railway Station on the day of his departure, Moscow citizens enthusiastically welcomed and saw off the respected and beloved leader with the cheer of manse. This was exceptional for Moscow.

Under the title: "Chernenko Welcomes President Kim Il-song," the 24 May edition of the Italian daily LA STAMPA said that President Kim Il-song had been welcomed by the Soviet Union as a great and longtime comrade-in-arms and that the Kremlin displayed the spirit of great friendship by warmly welcoming President Kim Il-song. The British news agency REUTER said on 23 May that the Kremlin had received President Kim Il-song in an unprecedentedly polite manner.

The Soviet Union's exceptional welcome for the respected and beloved President Kim Il-song was represented by splendid welcoming and seeing-off ceremonies wherever he stayed at various places in the Soviet Union and by welcoming street scenes.

As has already been mentioned previously, the great leader recently crossed the vast Soviet territory, which occupies one-sixth of the world from east to west, passing through Soviet and autonomous republics, many regions, and cities. Along with welcome slogans and placards, the portraits of the respected and beloved leader were placed respectfully at all railway stations and in cities where the special train carrying the leader stopped, creating a festive mood. Carrying flags and bouquets, crowds warmly welcomed and saw off the leader at railway stations and along streets.

Whenever the great leader stayed overnight or stopped for a while, high-ranking leaders of Soviet and autonomous republics and commanders of regional military districts sincerely welcomed him and saw him off by respectfully greeting the leader at railway stations, by holding welcoming meetings and banquets, and by presenting gifts to him. When the leader stopped in Minsk, capital of Belorussia, high-ranking leaders of the Belorussian SSR, including Slyunkov, first secretary of the communist party of Belorussia, and Polyakov, chairman of the Presidium of the Belorussian SSR, and cadre members of Minsk greeted him respectfully and saw him off warmly.

Minsk citizens shouted the cheer of manse to welcome the leader, lining up along streets from the railway station to his quarters and from his quarters to the railway station. This shows that the Soviet Union organized a splendid street welcome from Zabaykalskiy, the eastern border city where the respected and beloved President Kim Il-song took his first step into the Soviet Union, to Brest, a western border city, and over scores of thousands of miles. Such a large-scale welcome and such cordial hospitality by the Soviet Union is unprecedented in the history of world diplomacy and in diplomatic courtesy.

What is implied in such a Soviet welcome, which has drawn world attention and aroused a great repercussion in the international community? This is the manifestation of high respect for and deep trust in the respected and beloved President Kim Il-song from the Soviet leaders and people. This also shows their expression of the feeling of endless reverence and admiration for him.

The high respect, confidence, and fervent admiration of the Soviet leaders and people toward the great leader were clearly proven in a welcome speech by General Secretary Chernenko in which he admired the leader's immortal contribution to and achievements in the past heroic anti-Japanese armed struggle. Such warm welcome to the great leader was also proved when the first secretary of the Omsk (?Oblast) party committee prepared a bouquet of fresh and beautiful roses growing in Siberia and presented it to the great leader, wishing him long life in good health and success in his visit.

It can be said that the unprecedented warm welcome accorded the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song in the Soviet Union was an expression of the firm stand of the Soviet Party, government, and people that they have attached special importance to the friendship between the Soviet Union and the North and that there is no change in the Soviet support for the North. This was eloquently proven in the fact that the foreign press reported the Soviet welcome to the great leader as an expression of its admiration for a great and old comrade-in-arms.

In a nutshell, the unprecedented hospitality and warm welcome accorded the respected and beloved leader in the Soviet Union was an expression of the high respect, confidence, and fervent admiration of the Soviet Union toward the leader's immortal achievements for the fatherland, the nation, and mankind and his absolute dignity and prestige in the international community.

Our people should cherish in their hearts the national dignity of upholding the respected and beloved President Kim Il-song who has enjoyed the esteem of the people of the world as the sun of mankind and the leader of the world by elucidating the future road of the times and masses with the brilliant rays of the great chuche idea and by creating a model in building a new independent world with his great leadership. At the same time, they should not forget the leader's immortal achievements in promoting our national dignity and prestige in the international society with his absolute international prestige.

NODONG SINMUN LAUDS KIM'S USSR, EUROPE TOUR

SK050208 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0823 GMT 3 Jul 84

[NODONG SINMUN 3 July travelogue: "In European Land After Scores of Years"]

[Text] The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's visit to the Soviet Union and the European socialist countries was a historic event with great significance in strengthening the unity and cohesion of socialist countries and the international communist movement and in expediting the cause for world peace against the imperialists. His visit was successfully made, attracting the public attention of the world.

The great leader's historic visit was made amid great joy and deep emotion, overflowing in the land of Europe that resounded with the hearty cheer, "Long Live Comrade Kim Il-song!"

With his visit, the waves of friendship, filled with sincere fraternity and firm class principle, swept over all of Europe. We faced and witnessed unforgettable, significant events with deep emotion in the course of tens of thousands of ri amid a storm of cheers, "Long Live Comrade Kim Il-song!" and the shouts of everlasting friendship which resounded on the continent.

Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Party Central Committee, has indicated: The respected Comrade Kim Il-song is the great leader our people greeted for the first time in our nation's history of several thousand years. He is the teacher and father of our party and people.

What we came to cherish in the days of emotion and joy were the great national pride and dignity of upholding the respected Comrade Kim Il-song as the leader. The great leader visited the Soviet Union again after 23 years; the Polish People's Republic, GDR, CSSR, and the Hungarian People's Republic after 28 years; the Bulgarian People's Republic after 9 years; and the Romanian Socialist Republic and SFRY after 4 years. The works left in those lands scores of years ago by the great leader are, however, still vivid facts of history.

The great leader, embarking on a historic visit to foreign countries, met with Novchenko, a Soviet internationalist fighter, in Novosibirsk in the USSR, after nearly 40 years and highly praised him as the symbol of Korea-USSR friendship. The great leader recalled with emotion the memories of the past as he saw a picture kept by Novchenko in which he posed for Novchenko who worked as a political functionary in our country after the liberation. This was an impressive event embroidered in the historic visit.

There is a tidy two-story building which is called a historic house by the people in Yugoslavia in a place near the Josip Broz Tito Memorial Center in Belgrade, the capital city of Yugoslavia. It is known that Comrade Tito lived and worked in this house located in a forest of lime trees, chestnut trees, fir trees, maple trees, and white poplars.

Downstairs, the house has a reception room, an office, a library, and a dining room. A picture of the historic meeting between the great leader and Comrade Tito is precious kept in the library. Visitors sink into contemplation as they see this picture. Giving wide publicity to this meeting, mass media at that time made a special feature of the meeting under the title "The Meeting of the Old Leaders of the International Communist Movement."

We saw the historic picture again in the Josip Broz Tito Memorial Center. (Yubinka), a guide in the Memorial Center, said with joy in front of this picture: We have taken scientific measures which enable us to keep this historic picture permanently. From his remark, we could feel how great a significance the Yugoslav people ascribe to the 1975 meeting between the great leader and Comrade Tito, how deeply they rejoice over that meeting, and how precious they remember the event today.

Such a scene was seen not only in Yugoslavia. A large picture showing the scene of the meeting between the great leader and Comrade Erich Honecker was hung in the Street of Wilhelm Pieck in Berlin, the capital of the GDR, and a picture showing the scene of our leader's meeting with Comrade Gustav Husak was also hung on the broad wall of the Avia auto plant in Prague, the capital city of the CSSR.

Friends said that these pictures were immortal records of great historic events. Together with the pictures showing the deep friendly relations forged between the great leader and the leaders of the fraternal countries, the pictures showing the great leader's visit to plants, farms, and schools in many European socialist countries 28 years ago are precious preserved.

We went to Otwock City, 20 minutes by car from Warsaw, the capital city of the Polish People's Republic. We saw a thick pine tree forest as our car turned to the left in Otwock City after driving along with the Wisla River on our right. (Jan Sowkowicz), first secretary of the Otwock Municipal Committee, told us that the pine tree forest was made after the great leader visit to Otwock City in 1956, marking his visit to Poland.

We found a tower, smaller than a man's height, in a clearing in the forest in which the word "friendship" was inscribed. We heard the birds' singing from the forest and smelled the pine scent on the evening breeze.

There was a two-story house in the forest which is used by the Poland-Korea Friendship Otwock Municipal Club. We were guided into a room downstairs. A portrait of the great leader was respectfully hung in the broad wall of the room and pictures showing the scenes of the leader's visit to Otwock City in 1956 and pictures showing an enlarged sample of his handwriting were hung on the other wall. A collection of the great leader's works is kept in the library.

(Bilk Stanishaw), chairman of the friendship club, said: We hold gatherings of friendship between Poland and Korea and organize meetings to appreciate Korean films. We never forget the respected Comrade Kim Il-song's 1956 visit to Otwock City.

In his remarks, first secretary of the municipal party told us that the residents of our city unanimously wanted to invite Comrade Kim Il-song to Otwock again. We organized a delegation to welcome Comrade Kim Il-song with such a feeling.

He looked respectfully at the picture of the great leader standing in Samjiyon. The first secretary of the municipal party himself dashed to the central railway station in Warsaw, together with his wife and children, as head of the Otwock delegation to welcome the great leader.

The great traces left by the great leader in the land of Europe 28 years ago have been deeply cherished in the hearts of the people and inherited by the generations of their sons and grandsons. The family of (Konstantin Jonev), doctor and dean of Plovdiv Medical College in Bulgaria, is no exception. When the great leader visited Plovdiv in 1956, (Zoneva), daughter of the doctor, presented the bouquet to him. This time, (Bolislav), granddaughter of the doctor, presented the bouquet to the leader.

(Suicela Zoneva), could not conceal her joy and said: Comrade Kim Il-song is a great man known to the entire world. Am I not a minor person, like a small stone in the stream? Even so, Comrade Kim Il-song remembered that I presented a bouquet to him 28 years ago. I was indeed surprised by this. It was like a dream come true.

Without needing to think about it, we told (Suicela Zoneva), who was in the grips of strong emotion: That is our leader. There was no need for us to make a lengthy explanation to (Suicela) because she herself realized the endlessly noble and great virtue of our leader who remembers faces of even nameless peasants whom he met on his way for the on-the-spot guidance and understands their feelings.

Even (Novichenko) and (Zhotov) in the Soviet Union; (Himmel Reichitz), former chairman of the management committee of the [name indistinct] farmer's production cooperative, and (Ruta Letreich), an engineer at a GDR state-run steel sheet manufacturing complex enterprise named after Hermann Matern; and (Georgi Anastasov), former director of Kim Il-song academic institute, and (Wasilika Nikiporova) in Bulgaria had the honor of experiencing such emotion.

Great changes have taken place in the lands of the GDR, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, and Poland -- countries the great leader revisited after 28 years -- as in other socialist countries. It is quite natural for the rivers, mountains, and even the people to change, because the third decade -- a cycle of time during which even the rivers and mountains change -- is already drawing to an end. However, what remains unchanged is the wholehearted admiration and respect for the great leader and warm friendly feelings toward the Korean people.

During our travel, we saw that such an unchanged attitude is being transplanted deep into the hearts of the new generation when the great leader was arriving at Warsaw's central railway station for a visit to the Polish People's Republic. Shortly before the arrival of the special train carrying the great leader, Wojciech Jaruzelski came out on the platform of the railway station. (Marta), a fourth grader at the 36th People's School in Warsaw, came to the railway station with a bunch of fragrant flowers to present to the great leader. Until the moment the special train pulled in at the platform, a teacher was telling (Marta) in what manner she should present the flowers to the great leader and in what manner she should greet him.

The teacher said: You should remember that you are the first to greet Comrade Kim Il-song. (Marta) did not disappoint the teacher. (Marta), approaching the leader after he disembarked from the train and embraced Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski and exchanged warm greetings with him, greeted the leader with a bright smile on her face, presenting the flowers. "In the name of all the members of the Polish Juvenile Corps, I warmly welcome Comrade Kim Il-song's visit to our country."

Expressing thanks to her, the great leader hugged the cute (Marta) in his broad bosom. (Marta) will never forget that moment, just as the Bulgarian girl, (Zuzipla Soreva), did not forget even after 28 years.

The great leader arrived at the central railway station in Prague, Czechoslovak's capital city, on 4 June. The Prague Central Railway Station was the one at which the great leader arrived by a special train when he was visiting this country in 1956. Reminiscences swelled up in our minds. This was particularly so because the day the great leader arrived at the Prague Central Railway Station for the second time in 28 years was also the one that marked the 47th anniversary of victory at the Pochonbo battle.

We talked with (Mirocheva), a teacher who came to the station with her pupils to welcome the great leader. She said: We are even happier because the Comrade Kim Il-song arrived in our capital city on the day marking the anniversary of victory at the Pochonbo battle. We know very well that Comrade Kim Il-song is the legendary hero of the anti-Japanese war. What a meaningful place the Prague Central Railway Station is! When Comrade Kim Il-song arrived at this railway station in 1956, Korea was beginning to stand on its feet out of the ash dump. What has happened now, 28 years later?

During the past 28 years, Comrade Kim Il-song turned Korea into a wealthy and prosperous socialist country. That is why we respect Comrade Kim Il-song so much and welcome him so warmly. I already repeated to the comrade Korean reporter what I had told my pupils this morning.

We looked at (Mirocheva's) young disciples. Boys neatly dressed in blue pants and sky blue shirts with red neckties were waiting for the arrival of the great leader, singing, with flags of our country and Czechoslovakia in their hands. They will not forget the story their teacher told to them and will understand more deeply the meaning of the story when they come of age. They will remember forever 4 June, the day the great leader arrived in Prague.

FRENCH ARTICLE LAUDS KIM IL-SONG, KIM CHONG-IL

SK050419 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0354 GMT 5 Jul 84

[Text] Pyongyang July 5 (KCNA) -- French teacher Udinne Ive published an article titled "President Kim Il-song, the Outstanding Leader of Korea, and Dear Leader Comrade Kim Chong-il."

Noting that great indeed are exploits performed by the great leader President Kim Il-song in the revolution and construction, he wrote that the great leader who was born and grew up in a patriotic family embarked upon the road of revolution in his early years and fought for the liberation of the country. The great leader founded the Anti-Japanese People's Guerrilla Army in 1932 and waged the anti-Japanese national liberation struggle and became well-known to the world on this road as a legendary hero, an indomitable revolutionary.

As he always finds himself among people he draws up line and policy suited to the people's interests, the author noted, and said: The great leader is leading the revolution and construction in Korea to victory. People wholeheartedly uphold his leadership. The entire Korean people boundlessly respect and deeply revere the great leader. With ardent loyalty to him, they are vigorously advancing at the speed of chollima in socialist construction.

Noting that respected President Kim Il-song is an outstanding thinker and theoretician, the author said: He expounded man's position and role in the world. The great leader devotes his all to the people's happiness and to the development of the country. All the dignity of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and all the happiness of the Korean people are a shining fruition of the wise leadership and energetic activity of the great President Kim Il-song.

The author wrote in detail, citing historical data, about the efforts of the great leader for the reunification of the country. He also wrote about the greatness of dear Comrade Kim Chong-il who enjoys unbounded respect and reverence from the people.

KIM CHONG-IL RECEIVES MESSAGE FROM PERUVIAN GROUP

SK042227 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2220 GMT 4 Jul 84

[Text] Pyongyang July 5 (KCNA) -- Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau, and secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, received a message of solidarity dated June 20 from Jorge Del Prado, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Peruvian Communist Party, in support of the proposal for tripartite talks advanced by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for a peaceful solution of the Korean question.

The message extended warm greetings to dear Comrade Kim Chong-il in the name of the PCP Central Committee and said: Availing myself of this opportunity, I express our full support and solidarity for the Korean people's struggle to achieve the peaceful reunification of the country by means of founding the Democratic Federal Republic of Koryo. We support your government's initiative on holding tripartite talks between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the United States and the South Korean authorities. We are confident that such initiative of your government will make a great contribution to the withdrawal of the U.S. imperialist aggressors, conversion of Korea and Asia into a peace zone, consolidation of world peace and strengthening of the anti-imperialist movement and national liberation movement. In closing, I would like to extend once again our warm greetings of friendship and solidarity to you.

KIM CHONG-IL GUIDANCE, LEADERSHIP COMMENDED

Komdok Mine Guidance Praised

SK020803 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2224 GMT 30 Jun 84

[Unattributed talk: "Wise Leadership Which Has Led Komdok To a New Change," from the feature "Brilliant Guide and Immortal Achievements" program]

[Text] Under the wise leadership of our party, the Komdok Mining Enterprise today has proudly been turned into the nation's reliable ferrous metal production base.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: We have to develop new large-scale mines in areas with rich deposits of ferrous metal and nonmetal ores while concentrating a great deal of effort on mines with rich deposits of ferrous metal and which have great prospects for development. The respected and beloved leader taught the above.

The Komdok Mining Enterprise is a ferrous metal ore production base which has rich deposits of ore and great prospects for development. Realizing the importance of this enterprise in developing the national economy, the great leader visited there many times and unfurled a bright prospect for increasing production of the ores ceaselessly.

Upholding the high will of the great leader, the dear [chinaehanun] Comrade Kim Chong-il has ushered in a history of new changes at Komdok. The great leader's plans to turn Komdok into a large-scale modern ferrous metal ore production base in order to make an energetic contribution to the nation's economic growth is being realized more brilliantly today thanks to the dear Comrade Kim Chong-il's outstanding leadership and his great concern. Comrade Kim Chong-il [as heard] has always directed deep concern to the strengthening and development of this enterprise's work. By turning the Komdok Mining Enterprise into a modern, large-scale and powerful ferrous metal ore production base and by using this as a general example throughout the country, he has made it possible to lay a firm foundation for rapid progress in our country's ferrous metal industry.

It was 1975 -- the time before the 30th anniversary of the party founding. In 1975 the great leader, drew up a grand plan to turn our country into a mightier and more powerful industrial country by epochally developing the nation's economy and imposed on the miners at Komdok the honorable task of sharing a great role in the production of ferrous metal ores.

Upholding the respected and beloved leader's will, the dear Comrade Kim Chong-il summoned the entire party and all the people to an all-out attack to fulfill the 6-year plan ahead of schedule before the 30th anniversary of the party founding. Finding a possible outlet for solving pending problems in economic development and for creating a new upsurge in socialist construction in up-grading the extraction industry, he has taken wise steps in order to make Komdok lead the way.

Dear Comrade Kim Chong-il has kindled the flames of nation-wide support for Komdok. Following his measures, all the propaganda and agitation forces, the entire party, and the whole country simultaneously initiated a strong propaganda offense calling for support for the extraction industry. Then, units of supporters made up of hundreds of artists rushed to Komdok ahead of others and the working class from Yongsong, Tanchon, Hwanghae Steel Works, and Kangson followed suit. And only them; innumerable volunteers, including health functionaries and functionaries in public services sectors from every corner of the country scrambled to Komdok. Thus, Komdok seethed like a melting pot with the fiery loyalty of the miners at Komdok and supporters who were full of singlemindedness to uphold the party's will.

At precisely such a moment, on 1 July 1975, the dear Comrade Kim Chong-il gave on-the-spot working guidance to Komdok Mining Enterprise.

While inspecting various production sites at the enterprise, including even the underground pit thousands of meters below the surface, he acquainted himself with miners' living and the status of ore production in detail. Then, he once again presented clear, detailed tasks and methods designed to turn the enterprise into a modern and large-scale ferrous metal ore production base and to create revolutionary changes in ore production.

Stressing that increasing the production of ores at Komdok is very significant because Komdok takes a very important place in developing the national economy, the dear Comrade Kim Chong-il taught that replacing the extraction facilities with large and modern ones and diversification of transportation means should be realized at an early date. In particular, seeing the installation of a large-scale conveyor belt linking the underground tunnel with pits of thousands of meters up at the surface, thus replacing the ore transportation system with conveyor belt, as a fundamental way to ease the strained transportation of ores and as a long-range plan to increase ore production, he took positive measures to direct this.

The plan to install a conveyor belt at the Komdok mining enterprise was, indeed, an expression of the outstanding resourcefulness and inexhaustible courage of the dear Comrade Kim Chong-il who plans for everything in a bold way, puts it in practice in a daring way, and pushes ahead with it to the end.

In fact, not only miners but also other skilled functionaries at this mine had tried to find ways to solve the problem of transporting minerals up to that time but, no one had presented a complete solution to this problem. The dear Comrade Kim Chong-il, however, grasped at once this important and urgent problem, which would affect the future of this mine, and presented concrete ways to solve it.

That day, Comrade Kim Chong-il also concretely taught all problems to be solved in mining work, including strengthening and perfecting pits, establishing a communications and command system for issuing instructions to pits, and further enhancing production efficiency by properly organizing and planning the organizational work for production. In particular, Comrade Kim Chong-il bestowed on the working class at this mine great confidence in occupying first place throughout the country in all fields by vigorously carrying out the three revolutions of ideology, technology, and culture. Thus, he vigorously encouraged the working class at this mine.

All active measures taken by dear Comrade Kim Chong-il on all problems that he propounded that day have become the basic key for effecting a great revolutionary turn not only at the Komdok Mining Enterprises but also in the mining industry as a whole.

The great leadership has produced great miracles. Komdok has sprung up with the flames of change. As a result, the working class at this mine demonstrated the feat of fulfilling its vast annual production quota and its quota for the 6-Year Plan ahead of schedule, before the 30th anniversary of the founding of the party. Large-scale, long distance belt conveyor transport lines were built from the several thousand-foot-deep mining faces to the ore dressing plant and new modern mining facilities were installed in this mine in succession. The working class at Komdok effected unprecedented revolutionary upsurges in all fields under the banner of the three revolutions of ideology, technology, and culture. Thus, it advanced vigorously.

When the dear Comrade Kim Chong-il initiated the movement to win the flag of the three revolutions and appealed to the whole country to participate in this movement, the working class was the first to respond. Thus, it vigorously advanced, holding aloft the first torch of this movement. In this way, Komdok took its great step of change into a more modern and more powerful great nonferrous metal production base.

In the course of its rewarding struggle, last year, Komdok built its third ore dressing plant -- of which it is proud -- in the short period of only 1 year.

The third ore dressing plant with magnificent buildings with a total floor space of tens of thousands of square meters, has several thousand pieces of modern, large equipment and many facilities! Indeed, this ore dressing plant is another proud tower of accomplishment which demonstrates the might of the tested leadership of the dear Comrade Kim Chong-il, the might of his extraordinary leadership with which he always plans and organizes all tasks and pushes ahead with them broadly and boldly with peerless courage and resoluteness, and the infinite strength of our heroic working class which is firmly rallied around the party and the leader.

Komdok has traversed the road of constant leap and innovations while upholding the wise leadership of the great leader and the dear Comrade Kim Chong-il! Today's miners at Komdok are waging the vigorous struggle to constantly increase mineral production amid the fierce flames of creating the "speed of the 80's."

Under the wise leadership of the great leader and the dear Comrade Kim Chong-il, the working class in Komdok will more proudly demonstrate in the future, too, the revolutionary vigor of the Korean working class which is infinitely loyal to the party and the leader by vigorously continuing to advance forward, upholding the banner of the three revolutions of ideology, technology, and culture.

VRPR Acclaims Achievements

SK020714 (Clandestine) Voice of the RPR in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT 29 Jun 84

[Roundtable talk among Madam Yun, announcer Ko Ui-chol, and announcer Min Hya-kyong: "Products of Brilliant Wisdom," from the "Today's Feature" program]

[Text] [Min] As you know, the road of revolution along which the struggle to eradicate old things and create new things is waged is long and rugged. I think that the course of pioneering the revolutionary cause and advancing it is, of course, arduous; and the path of inheriting and perfecting it generation after generation is also a difficult and grim struggle. One who possesses a shining ideological and theoretical wisdom should be upheld as the successor to the leader's revolutionary cause in order to lead the difficult revolution on the single road of victory and glory. We believe that brilliant wisdom is an indispensable characteristic of the successor who is assigned the lofty mission of consummating the revolutionary cause pioneered by the leader.

The dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, who our fellow countrymen uphold as the guiding star of the nation and the great successor to the chuche cause, is a great ideologist and theorist brilliantly personifying extraordinary ideological and theoretical wisdom which the successor to the leader's cause should possess.

In this hour, I want to discuss great products created by the brilliant wisdom of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, a genius of great ideology and theory. We can, of course, talk about many other products of his brilliant wisdom. I want to discuss this question on the basis of the fact that the dear Comrade Kim Chong-il has attained the historic achievement of defining the great leader's revolutionary idea as Kimilsongism. Would you first discuss this question?

[Yun] The dear comrade leader defined the revolutionary idea of Comrade Kim Il-song, the great leader of the revolution, as Kimilsongism and proclaimed it to be the guiding idea of the times. This is a great achievement through which he contributed to the times and the nation.

Scientifically defining the leader's revolutionary idea, a question directly linked to the destiny of the revolution, is of very great significance. The historic cause of defining the leader's revolutionary idea, an important question deciding the destiny of revolution, can be implemented only by the successor to the leader. This is because the successor to the leader best personifies loyalty to the leader and perfectly grasps the leader's idea. This is a stark fact confirmed by history.

Lenin, the faithful inheritor of Marxism defined it. And, Leninism was also defined by Stalin, the successor to Lenin's cause.

Therefore, the historic cause of defining the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's revolutionary idea was brought to a shining solution by the sagacious leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, the ideological genius with brilliant wisdom and the great successor of the chuche cause.

[Min] I think that the dear comrade leader's implementation of the historic cause of defining the great leader's revolutionary idea was an epochal event which fully reflected the ardent aspirations and unanimous wishes of our fellow countrymen and progressive mankind for [word indistinct] the exclusive status of the respected and beloved leader's revolutionary idea in developing the revolutionary ideas of the working class and for naming the leader's revolutionary idea Kimilsongism.

What enabled the dear comrade leader to attain the historic achievement which will shine through the ages?

[Ko] In a word, the historic achievement is a product brought by the dear comrade leader's brilliant wisdom. His brilliant wisdom is a decisive factor which enabled him to define the great leader's revolutionary ideas as Kimilsongism, develop and enrich it further with precious ideological and theoretical assets, and to make it shine as the permanent guiding idea of mankind.

The great traits of the dear comrade leader, who personifies brilliant wisdom, are greatly manifested by his possession of the extraordinary spirit of inquiry, scientific insight, and the ability to think creatively and conceive scientifically. I think that, because he possesses such spirit and ability, he was able to define concisely the respected and beloved leader's great idea as the system of the chuche idea, its theories, and chuche-based methods.

[Yun] The dear comrade leader has sagaciously defined the respected and beloved leader's revolutionary ideology as the system of the chuche idea, chuche theory, and chuche-based method. This shows well that an excellent man with outstanding ideological and theoretical wisdom he is. He defined Kimilsongism as a revolutionary theory which regards the chuche idea as quintessence, the theory which is composed of the revolutionary idea of chuche and its method of leadership over the masses. He (?gave) a scientific elucidation to the (?view) that Kimilsongism is the only (?genuine) revolutionary idea of our era -- the chuche era.

[Min] Yes. Today, the great Kimilsongism is being endlessly developed and enriched (?with) the very precious ideological and theoretical assets that represent the (?while historical) era of the communist future, as well as our era. It also serves as the immortal (?guiding principle) presenting our masses and the world's progressive people with [word indistinct] conviction and hope. This is a proud fruition of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il's brilliant (?wisdom).

The peoples of the world who aspire for independence as well as our nation highly extoll the dear comrade leader as a guiding star which brightly illuminates the future road of the chuche era, the sun of the communist future, and as an outstanding ideologist and theoretician.

[Yun] Yes. Our respect for the comrade leader [chidoja tongji] deepens further whenever we hear stories about ardent admiration for the dear comrade leader because of his brilliant wisdom. A compatriot residing in Canada who was struck with admiration for the greatness of the dear comrade leader during his visit to the North (?not long ago) said: Kim Chong-il, who has the brilliant wisdom and outstanding leadership capability of seeing through fathomless seas and of instantly acclimatizing high mountain peaks, is a great man of the (?world).

[Ko] There is another story. This is a story of a friend of mine who has travelled overseas. Seminars on the greatness of the dear comrade leader have been held grandly on several occasions in the capital city of a Southeast Asia country. One day, the participants in a seminar raised questions to which they wanted supplementary answers. One of those questions was how old the dear comrade leader was when he defined and declared the great leader's revolutionary idea. A seminar speaker answered by saying that the dear comrade leader was barely in his early thirties at that time. He said that, in actuality, he was mapping out a plan to define the respected and beloved leader's revolutionary idea when he was only in his early twenties. When he said this, the whole audience, full of boundlessly strong emotion, gave enthusiastic cheers, clapping their hands like a thunderstorm.

[Min] Yes. Their cheers were an expression of boundless praise for the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il -- the genius of ideology and the great man of the world -- who was mapping out this great plan in his early twenties. I think that those cheers were an expression of the joy and boundless glory and happiness of upholding another great leader [yongdoja] in the era of independence -- the glorious era of chuche. This is boundless glory and the greatest happiness for our masses, is it not? I believe that our South Korean revolutionaries and patriotic masses should become bolder in the sacred cause of independence, democracy, and reunification with a single heart to add more luster to this glory and happiness.

Thank you for your remarks today.

Hailed for Chuche Idea Tower

SK021333 (Clandestine) Voice of the RPR in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT 29 Jun 84

[Talk from feature "Today's Feature" program]

[Text] The Tower of the Chuche Idea stands grandly on the banks of the Taedonggang River, beside this scenic beauty which flows leisurely through the central part of Pyongyang. The Tower of the Chuche Idea, which stands high as a great monument of the times, was built on the 70th anniversary of the birth of the respected and beloved leader President Kim Il-song, the sun of the nation.

The Tower of the Chuche Idea, which reaches high into the sky, is the tallest stone tower in the world -- 170 meters high. It was the unanimous aspiration and wish of our nation and the world's progressive masses who have faith in the chuche idea to highly praise and eternally pass on to future generations the immortal revolutionary achievements of the great leader of the revolution, President Kim Il-song, by building such a wonderful creation.

The man who deeply understood the ardent aspiration and wish of our nation and the people of the world was the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il. The dear comrade leader was materializing a far-reaching plan to build the Tower of the Chuche Idea -- a great monumental creation -- in Pyongyang, the sacred city of revolution, to eternally glorify the great leader's immortal revolutionary achievements through future generations.

One day in the early spring of 1979, the dear comrade leader had a meeting with several cadres. He said: We will soon mark the 70th anniversary of the birth of the fatherly leader. In celebration of this meaningful festive day, let us build the Tower of the Chuche Idea in Pyongyang to eternally pass on down through future generations the outstanding contributions of the leader for his creation and embodiment of the immortal chuche idea.

In a meeting with the designers who would draw up the plan for the Tower of the Chuche Idea a few days later, he said: At the moment, the world's peoples admire the leader and are deeply studying the chuche idea. If we do not build a tower praising the leader, what will later generations say? Although we live in the fatherland of chuche, we have not yet built a tower of the chuche idea. This is very shameful. We should boast of the Tower of the Chuche Idea and the Arch of Triumph to the whole world by building them high in Pyongyang, the capital city of revolution.

It is said that the dear comrade leader who unfolded his plan to build the Tower of the Chuche Idea wisely organized and led the struggle for its realization. First of all, he designated the site for the Tower of the Chuche Idea at the side of the Taedonggang River, across from Kim Il-song Plaza in the center of Pyongyang.

Kim Il-song Square is the center of Pyongyang and a storied place treasured by the people. This is the place where all the masses shout a cry of loyalty, upholding the respected and beloved President Kim Il-song, whenever important and significant functions at home and abroad are held and where the world's people aspiring for independence witness the united might of the masses in the North. The dear comrade leader's grand and lofty intent of building a great monument which can be seen everywhere is contained in his teaching that the chuche tower should be erected opposite Kim Il-song Square.

The dear comrade leader also paid careful attention to building the tower whose shape and height symbolize the greatness of the chuche idea. Stressing that the tower should meet both national and modern æsthetic taste, he saw to it that it was fundamentally modeled after the shape of such a national stone pagoda as Tabo Tower and that slabs were piled up in the shape of a stack of books to symbolize the great leader's classic works. He also saw to it that a torch was put on the top of the tower to extol greatly the ideological and theoretical feats attained by the great leader, thus symbolizing the great victory of the chuche idea.

In this way, the dear comrade leader gave tangible guidance to the location of the tower, its shape and height, and statues and [word indistinct] around it. Also, he wisely led the erection of the tower and, thereby, helped to complete the project during the period of about 1 year.

Thanks to him, the epochal grand monument symbolizing the greatness of the chuche idea in terms of its content, scale, and shape was resplendently erected at a broad area on the bank of the storied and beautiful Taedong River.

'FALSE PEACE OFFENSIVE' FOR 3-WAY TALKS SCORED

SK060740 Seoul KYONGHYANG SINMUN in Korean 5 Jul 84 p 2

[Editorial: "The Changing 3-Way-Talks Proposal: No One Should Be Deceived by the False Peace Offensive"]

[Text] It is a well-known fact that the North Korean communists' false peace offensive is aggravating the situation on the Korean peninsula. Pyongyang's recent propaganda reported by some foreign press that it will not call for the withdrawal of the U.S. troops from South Korea at the tripartite talks is the most deceptive propaganda. According to the foreign news reports, while unofficially conveying North Korea's stand toward the question of the Korean peninsula, Communist China told Japanese Government officials that North Korea, at the tripartite talks, will not demand the withdrawal of the U.S. troops from South Korea but will call for the withdrawal of the UN forces, and will regard the question of the U.S. troops in South Korea as a matter between South Korea and the United States.

What intention are the North Korean communists' hiding in starting to talk about the withdrawal of the UN forces? Why have they suddenly stopped calling for the withdrawal of the U.S. troops from South Korea and started talking about the withdrawal of the UN forces? We felt that it is necessary for us to stress our stand on these questions.

The gibberish about the withdrawal of the UN forces seems to be another propaganda offensive aimed at justifying what they want to argue at the tripartite talks -- the allegation that the so-called signatories of the Armistice Agreement must seek to turn the order for the cease-fire into an order for peace. In the letter sent to our government last 7 March in the name of the Administration Council of North Korea, emphasizing the purpose of the tripartite talks, they said: "The U.S. troops will be made to withdraw from South Korea by concluding a peace agreement with the United States at the tripartite talks that are to be held."

They made it clear that the discussion of that question was the purpose of the tripartite talks in which South Korea, as they put it, would also participate. Those North Korean authorities have now started to talk about the withdrawal of the UN forces instead of the U.S. troops and have conveyed what they want to the Japanese Government through Communist China. This is not a reversal in the content of their original proposal nor a step back from their stand but is a tricky game of words aimed at deceiving the United States and other concerned countries surrounding the Korean peninsula.

Strictly speaking, the North Korean communists' gibberish about the withdrawal of the UN forces is seeking the political aim of standing on the high ground at the tripartite talks and in discussing the question of the Korean peninsula. In addition, this is to deny the North Korea's provocation of the Korean war through the withdrawal of the UN forces from South Korea. What the North Korean communists are seeking is, so to speak, tactical reversal for the implementation of the strategy for the withdrawal of the U.S. troops from South Korea, which is intended to repudiate, as the first step, the UN forces, which were sent to repel aggression, and to seek the withdrawal of the U.S. troops as the next.

Taking advantage of the diverse debates on the question of the Korean peninsula in the West, the North Korean communists are trying to use a cheap trick in order to pander to public opinion in the West, in particular in the United States and Japan.

It is entirely possible that the question of discussing the withdrawal of the UN forces will only make the handling of the Korean question even more difficult.

By advancing the question of the withdrawal of the UN forces in order to overcome their difficult position rather than seeking a peaceful settlement of the questions of the division of the Korean peninsula and the North-South confrontation, the North Korean communists have once again disclosed the falsity of the proposal for the tripartite talks. Accordingly, the United States, Japan, and other friendly nations must not be deceived by the North Korean communists' clumsy juggling, and our government must seek perfect countermeasures to smash the false peace offensive which North Korea is staging in connection with the tripartite talks.

MINISTRY TRIES TO CONTROL NEWS ABOUT YI'S TRIP

SK051308 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 5 Jul 84 p 2

[From the column "Tidbits" by correspondent Chang Haeng-hun]

[Text] Paris -- By briefing reporters on the accomplishments of Foreign Minister Yi Won-kyong during his visits to European countries quite differently from the reception actually accorded to him during his stay in France and by even telling them in a vociferous manner what to report and what not to report, Yi Pok-hyong, director-general of the Foreign Ministry's European Affairs Bureau who is now accompanying his minister, is now creating problems.

Saying that he was borrowing the remarks of ROK Ambassador to France Yun Sok-hon, Director-General Yi said: The atmosphere at Minister Yi's meeting with French Foreign Minister Cheysson could not have been more friendly. Korean-French relations are as strong as cement fortified with steel bars.

Then, he went so far in his preposterous warning to the reporters as to say: You must not misreport by adding imaginary things to what I tell you.

What reporters observed during Minister Yi's visit to France is quite different from the way Director-General Yi tried to make things appear. French President Francois Mitterrand canceled an appointment with Minister Yi and French Foreign Minister Cheysson did not come to the front of the ministry building to greet him.

Further Reportage

For YONHAP and THE KOREA HERALD reportage on the visit to NATO headquarters, France, and the Federal Republic of Germany by Foreign Minister Yi Won-kyong, including his talks with NATO Secretary General Lord Carrington, French Minister of External Relations Claude Cheysson, and FRG Minister of Foreign Affairs Hans-Dietrich Genscher, see the NATO, France, and Federal Republic of Germany sections of the 5 July West Europe DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

BECHTEL OVERPAID BY \$16 MILLION BY KEPCO

SK060122 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 6 Jul 84 p 1

[Text] New York (YONHAP) -- The Korea Electric Power Co. (KEPCO) overpaid \$16 million to the Bechtel Group of the United States for the design of Korean nuclear power plants, THE NEW YORK TIMES reported Wednesday (July 4). The newspaper said that the charges were made in an unpublished audit effort made available recently by sources in Korea.

The report, which criticized Bechtel's management practices, was completed by the auditing department of the Korean company in April, shortly before it was disclosed that a federal grand jury was investigating allegations of improper payments by Bechtel's agent in connection with contracts for the design of four Korean nuclear power plants. The disclosure of the investigation and some cost overruns incurred on Bechtel-managed nuclear-project caused friction in the longstanding ties between Bechtel and the Korean utility. Bechtel said the audit revolves around differing cost calculations and contract interpretations.

Thomas Flynn, a spokesman for Bechtel, said an outside accounting firm had verified the legitimacy of Bechtel's positions in the matters under dispute. Flynn said that the Korean utility's project manager for Bechtel's contract recently said that the two parties were in the process of satisfactorily resolving the findings of the audit and that the utility "looked forward to a continuation of the smooth and professional relationship" with Bechtel, the newspaper reported.

A KEPCO spokesman said yesterday the Korean electric company overpaid the Bechtel company for supervising the design and construction of four nuclear power plants now under construction. However, he refused to disclose if the amount of \$16 million improperly paid to Bechtel was accurate. He only said the real amount was below the \$16 million mark. The spokesman said his company asked for the refund after it discovered the overpayment for an "acceptable account" in an audit a KEPCO team conducted in the United States last April.

At present, the spokesman said, Bechtel is raising questions partially on the audit and KEPCO is reconsidering them. Bechtel, a contracted engineer for the nation's Nos. 5, 6, 7 and 8 nuclear units, was receiving costs including manpower payments from KEPCO. Under an agreement, KEPCO was auditing the payments for supervision of the design and construction by Bechtel, only after paying the costs and other expenses to the American company.

According to KEPCO officials, KEPCO and Bechtel had signed a contract worth \$432,987,000 for the design and supervision of engineering the four atomic power stations. Of the contract, they said, \$279,714,000 was already paid to the American company. They said the planned reviewing of questions raised by Bechtel is expected to be completed by the end of this year, they said. If the KEPCO audit turns out to be true, they said, Bechtel will give more money to the Korean utility company under the agreement. Especially, the widely varying amount of calculations between the two sides was mainly due to differing cost calculations on manpower expenditures including travel expenses, they said.

AIR FORCE CHIEF CALLS FOR UNIQUE OPERATIONS

SK051154 Seoul YONHAP in English 1125 GMT 5 Jul 84

[Text] Seoul, July 5 (YONHAP) -- The South Korean Air Force should develop its own unique operations suitable to Korean conditions in order to beat North Korea under any circumstances, South Korean Air Force Chief of Staff Kim In-ki said Thursday. Chairing a meeting of key commanders of the Air Force, Gen. Kim stressed that modern warfare depends on air forces which are characterized by mobility and flexibility.

Noting that North Korea has been assured of Soviet military aid, including MIG-23, during North Korean leader Kim Il-song's recent visit to Moscow, the top Air Force commander and his lieutenants pledged to exert effort to encourage mass-production of Korean-made aircraft and the introduction of sophisticated jetfighters to cope with the North Korean military build-up. During the one-day meeting, they also discussed the comprehensive problems and tasks facing the Air Force under the current security situation on the Korean peninsula.

FUND PROPOSED TO PROMOTE THIRD WORLD TIES

SK050022 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 5 Jul 84 p 1

[Text] A senior Ministry of Foreign Affairs official yesterday stressed the need to establish a \$20 million South-South cooperation fund to strengthen bilateral relations with Third World countries.

In a lecture at the Defense College on the Third World and Korean diplomacy, Yi Chang-chun, director general of international organizations and treaties, said the government should increase foreign aid from the present \$10 million to \$20 million to promote technological assistance to Third World countries.

In his view, Third World support for the Seoul government is vital to the successful hosting of the 1988 Olympics, the maintenance of diplomatic advantage over North Korea and the securing of resources supplies to export-oriented South Korean industries. The government, he said, should increase grants to moderate African, Latin American, Middle East and Asian countries and expand training programs for technicians from these countries.

The government spent \$10.32 million last year -- \$6.89 million in grants and another \$3.43 million in training technicians in Korea and dispatching Korean experts to some developing countries. Yi said this amount is not enough and that the government should increase foreign aid to \$20 million or 0.03 percent of Korea's gross national product (GNP).

Recalling that President Chon Tu-hwan offered to share Korea's experience of economic development and technology with the Third World during his tour of Africa two years ago, he said Korea requires what he called diversification of international cooperation. He said Korea relies on developing countries for 36.3 percent of its export market while importing major raw materials from this group of countries, including oil, timber, natural gum and iron ore.

Asserting that the Olympic movement is threatened by strained East-West relations, he said the government will have to improve relations with Third World countries to ensure the maximum number of countries will participate in the 1988 Seoul Olympic Games. South Korea needs their support to enter the United Nations, which he said is the most reasonable diplomatic means for solving Korean problems.

GOVERNMENT TAKES MEASURES TO REDUCE DEFICIT

SK040628 Seoul YONHAP in English 0623 GMT 4 Jul 84

[Text] Seoul, July 4 (YONHAP) -- The South Korean Government has decided to take strong measures to reduce the nation's deficit in its international balance of payments even at the cost of economic growth, government officials said Wednesday. In a meeting held earlier in the day, ministers in charge of the nation's economic affairs agreed to make every effort to lessen the deficit in its international balance of payments, which stood at more than one billion U.S. dollars at the end of May, the officials said. South Korea recorded a 1.6 billion dollar deficit in 1983.

Deputy Prime Minister and Economic Planning Minister Sin Pyong-hyon presided over the economic ministers meeting, which the finance, trade and industry, energy and resources, construction, and agriculture and fisheries ministers attended. To curb the expanding payment deficit, the ministers agreed to lower, if necessary, the nation's economic growth rate from an annual 9.7 percent in the first quarter to about 8 percent, the officials said. To improve the nation's international balance of payments, the government will try to diversify its overseas markets and to encourage local businessmen to export their products at just prices by establishing a fair competition among local exporters, they said.

In other moves, the government will launch a strong energy-conservation drive while trying to cut down the nation's consumption of feed grain and other major imported goods, the officials said. The government also will intensify its control over demand to curb foreign exchange spendings and to raise the nation's domestic savings, the officials added.

DKP DEMANDS CABINET RESIGNATION EN MASSE

SK060032 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 6 Jul 84 p 1

[Text] The opposition Democratic Korea Party (DKP) yesterday demanded an en masse Cabinet resignation, asserting the government is no longer capable of conducting national administration. The resignation of the Cabinet, the party said, is required to "refresh the present political situation" in the wake of a scandal over former ruling Democratic Justice Party Chairman Chong Nae-hyok's wealth.

In a resolution adopted at a DKP lawmakers' meeting, the opposition party demanded a DJP apology to the nation for the Chong scandal, saying people are disillusioned by what it called a deceptive campaign by the ruling party and the government for the construction of a just society. The DKP said it demands that all properties registered under the public officials ethics law should be made public.

If a DKP bill to revise the law, which forbids the making public of the registered properties, should be voted down in the National Assembly, it said, all DKP parliamentarians are resolved to make details of their registered properties public. However, it said it has decided to participate in National Assembly panel sessions, adding it cannot leave "national disasters" unaddressed.

It said it will strive to pass what it called "political bills" through the National Assembly to restore democracy, asserting the DJP's commitment to the introduction of local autonomy and press freedom was nothing more than a slogan.

DJP Criticizes Demand

SK060038 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 6 Jul 84 p 1

[Text] The ruling Democratic Justice Party yesterday said that it is hardly understandable that the main opposition Democratic Korea Party demands en masse Cabinet resignations in connection with the recent scandal involving former DJP Chairman Chong Nae-hyuk. In a statement, the party said that it has already offered deep apologies about the Chong affair, resolving to "reform itself."

The statement, issued by party spokesman Kim Yong-tae, said: "We cannot but help raise deep doubts about the opposition demand for the resignation of the entire Cabinet members because of the case."

On the DKP's boycott of panel meetings, Rep Kim charged that parliamentary business has remained suspended because of the party's own interests. The spokesman declared that none of the so-called "political bills" could be targets of political maneuvers.

CABINET APPROVES REVISION BILL TO COPYRIGHT LAW

SK060028 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 6 Jul 84 p 1

[Text] The Cabinet yesterday approved a revision bill to the copyrights law to protect the copyrights of foreigners, including their intellectuals property rights. Under the revision worked out by the Ministry of Culture and Information, works by foreigners with permanent residences in Korea and those originally published in Korea will be preferentially protected.

The current law on copyrights protection, enacted in 1957, have been criticized as vulnerable particularly to the piracy of foreign publications, including translations and reproductions, without obtaining permissions from their authors.

If a domestic publisher is authorized to publish foreign works that have already been copyrighted, according to the revision, the government will protect the designated publisher's copyrights.

It will grant to domestic publishers, musicians, and record companies the "quasi-copy-right" to provide them with exclusive rights to their publications and performances. It also calls for extending the period of eligibility for publication, photograph and film copyrights to 50 years, after the author's death. The revision will be implemented from September if passed by the plenary session of the National Assembly.

REINSTATED PROFESSORS ELIGIBLE FOR PROMOTION

SK060027 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 6 Jul 84 p 8

[Text] Professors returning to colleges and universities next semester after dismissal from the schools in 1980 for "political inclinations" will have their positions in the faculty promoted commensurate with their research and other activities during their absence from the campus. Sources at the Education Ministry said that the academic and social careers of the professors during the past four years would be dealt with in the most "favorable manner," lest they should suffer disadvantages that might result from the forced absence. If the professors are employed at the same positions where they had been at the time of the dismissal, the sources said, there may appear discord between them and those who remained and have been promoted to higher levels. Not only research activities at educational institutions but also experiences at industrial establishments will also be considered for promotion of the returning professors, the sources said.

The Korea University administration, meanwhile, decided Wednesday to re-employ five dismissed professors -- Kang Man-kil, Cho Yong-pom, Kim Yun-hwan, Yi Sang-sin and Kim Yong-chun. The school will give the certificates of employment to them on Monday. The Hanyang University administration will give classes to its two dismissed professors -- Yi Yong-hui and Chong Chang-yol -- in the fall semester.

In the case of Yonsei University, four of the five dismissed professors will be reemployed. The four are Kim Tong-kil, Kim Chan-kuk, Yi Song-yong and Song Nae-un. Former Professor So Nam-tong has been excluded from re-employment, because he reached his retirement age last February.

According to school sources, former Professors Han Wan-sang of Seoul National University and Yi Mun-yong of Korea University can not be employed right now. This is because Han was exempted from serving the prison term in 1980 and because execution of imprisonment for Yi was suspended in 1983.

Under the government officials law Article 33, people who have been sentenced to imprisonment can only be employed as officials five years after they are exempted from the penalty or after they serve the jail term. The article is applied to the teaching staff of private institutions too, because they are regarded as government officials.

To be re-employed by the schools, Yi should be pardoned first and should have his civil right reinstated, the sources said, adding, Han can be re-employed only if his civil right is reinstated. Both reinstatement of the civil right and pardon can be granted only by the president according to the Constitution.

YOS POR RECEIVES SOVIET FRIENDSHIP DELEGATION

BK050959 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0413 GMT 5 Jul 84

[Text] Phnom Penh, 5 Jul (SPK) -- Yos Por, secretary general of the KUFNCD National Council and chairman of the Kampuchea-USSR Friendship Association, received the visiting delegation of the USSR-Kampuchea Friendship Association, led by its vice chairman, Annamurag Khozhamuradov, in Phnom Penh on Tuesday. Min Khin, deputy secretary general of the front national council and secretary general of the Kampuchea-USSR Friendship Association, and Aleksandr Bursov, first secretary of the Soviet Embassy to Kampuchea, were present at the audience.

Yos Por briefed his guests on the development of the Kampuchea-USSR Friendship Association during the past years and hoped that the delegation's visit will contribute to further strengthening the solidarity and cooperation between the two countries.

Annamurag Khozhamuradov, on his part, expressed satisfaction with the all-round achievements of the Kampuchean revolution under the leadership of the KPRP and expressed his conviction that the relations between the friendship organizations of the two countries will develop with each passing day.

AUSTRALIAN PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION VISITS

Talks With Chan Si

BK300952 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 29 Jun 84

[Text] On the evening of 27 June, at the office of the Council of Ministers, Comrade Chan Si, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the Council of Ministers, held cordial talks with the Australian Parliament delegation led by Senator Robertson of the Australian Labor Party on its visit to Kampuchea.

On that occasion, Comrade Chan Si expressed warm sentiments for the working visit of the delegation and discussed the all-round development in Kampuchea since the 7 January 1979 liberation. The comrade stressed that these gains were due to the timely and effective contribution of friendly Vietnam and other fraternal socialist countries the world over. At the same time, Comrade Chan Si strongly condemned the Beijing Chinese expansionist clique which, in collusion with U.S. imperialism and Thailand, has dark maneuvers in providing refuge, supplies, and weapons to the Pol Pot, Son Sann, and Sihanouk bandits to destroy the Kampuchean people's rebirth. Furthermore, the comrade stressed the goodwill of the Kampuchean, Vietnamese, and Lao peoples who want peace and good relations with neighboring countries and those in the region.

Replying, Robertson highly appreciated the revolutionary gains the Kampuchean people have achieved since liberation and affirmed that he will tell the Australian people and world opinion about them. He went on to say that the Australian people will provide assistance to the Kampuchean people's just struggle.

Call on Chea Sim; Departure

BK301000 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 29 Jun 84

[Text] At Chamka Mon state palace on the morning of 28 June, Comrade Chea Sim, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the National Assembly and the KUFNCD National Council, held cordial talks with the Australian Parliament led by Senator Robertson of the Australian Labor Party, before the delegation ended its visit to Kampuchea.

On that occasion, Comrade Chea Sim expressed warm feelings for the delegation's working visit and discussed the constant all-round development of the Kampuchean revolution during the past over 5 years. The comrade stressed that these achievements were due to the correct leadership of the party and the timely and most effective assistance of friendly Vietnam and other fraternal socialist countries the world over. At the same time, Comrade Chea Sim vigorously condemned the Beijing Chinese expansionist clique which, in collusion with U.S. imperialism and Thailand, has provided refuge, food, and weapons to the Pol Pot, Sihanouk, and Son Sann bandits to destroy the Kampuchean people's rebirth. Furthermore, the comrade stressed the goodwill of the peoples of the Indochinese countries who want peace, good relations, and cooperation with neighboring countries and those in the region.

Replying, Robertson highly appreciated the revolutionary gains achieved by the Kampuchean people since the 7 January 1979 liberation. He went on to say that his working visit is made to form a bridge for building relations between the two countries. He affirmed that the Australian people and world opinion should be made more aware of the danger of the genocide perpetrated by the bloodthirsty Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan clique while it was in power.

At noon on the same day, the delegation returned home and was seen off at the airport by assembly members and many cadres from the Foreign Ministry.

KAMPUCHEA EDITORIAL ON PARTY MEMBERS, CHAPTERS

BK301200 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 28 Jun 84

[KAMPUCHEA editorial: "Deploy Efforts To Expand the Ranks of New Party Members and Raise the Leading Quality of Party Chapters" -- date not given]

[Text] In conformity with the resolution of the Fourth KPRP Congress, our entire party, Army, and people have combined feats of arms, the will, and physical efforts in consistently implementing the two main strategic tasks of firmly defending national independence and building the fatherland through the period of transition step by step toward socialism.

The 5th anniversary of the glorious 7 January victory and the magnificent achievements recorded by our Kampuchean revolution so far have clearly pointed to the correctness of the line we have followed and, at the same time, evidently reflected the determining role of the Marxist-Leninist party in the process of the socialist revolution just as the political report of the fourth party congress noted: In order to advance the revolution, the key issue is to deploy efforts to build a strong party and continually enhance the party's leading role.

Born of the patriotic movement launched by all strata of the population against the yoke of domination of the French colonialists who had trampled on our country with the complicity of the feudalists kings, our party came into being under the radiant light of Marxism-Leninism spread in Indochina by President Ho Chi Minh and after over 2 decades of activities in the Indochinese Communist Party -- from 1930 to 1951.

Successively, thanks to the correct leading line of the party, our Kampuchean revolution made vigorous steps forward in rapid progress that saw the toppling of French colonialism, the U.S. imperialists, and their lackeys, winning the brilliant victory on 17 April 1975. Unfortunately, the betrayal of the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan gang diverted the pure revolution of the Kampuchean people from its intended goal to become a willing tool of the maneuvers of the Beijing authorities, thereby denaturing our Marxist-Leninist party with the reactionary Maoist ideal and driving the land of Kampuchea into serious catastrophe.

Realizing such a danger, the Kampuchean Communists and Kampuchean people once again rose up to fight shoulder to shoulder with the fraternal Vietnamese Communists and Vietnamese people and rapidly knocked down the genocidal regime of the reactionary Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan clique, thereby creating an independent, peaceful, and socialist-oriented Kampuchea.

Surviving this extremely painful experience, the representatives of the Kampuchean Communists who had survived the massacre opened the third national congress of the party in order to adopt a political program, seek measures to rebuild a Marxist-Leninist party, and created a Kampuchean national party founding committee at the beginning of January 1979. The fourth party congress in May 1981, after summing up the experiences of past revolutionary tasks, clearly stipulated that it is imperative to mobilize forces and concentrate attention on vigorously promoting the stage of party reconstruction, to develop the party, and to strengthen and purify it from the central level to the grass roots, making ours a truly Marxist-Leninist party.

We must regard party construction as the major strategic task that is most necessary for the Kampuchean revolution now as well as in the future in order to create fundamental factors favorable for the success of the Kampuchean revolution.

Reexamining the party construction task during the period since this fourth party congress, we clearly see that we have achieved most satisfying gains in the political, ideological, and organizational fields. With each passing day, our party is becoming an ideological system among the strata of the people. The people have become more adept at making a clear distinction between friend and foe, revolution and counter-revolution, progress and backwardness. On this basis, we have been successful in enhancing the solidarity among all the people while intensifying and strengthening the international solidarity, neutralizing all difficulties and obstacles, and recording great successes in all fields -- military, security, economic, cultural, social, and diplomatic -- thereby frustrating the dark designs of the Beijing expansionists who, in collusion with the U.S. imperialists, are trying hard to sabotage our revolution. Nevertheless, in our advance, more problems will crop up and these problems will become more complex and will call for appropriate solutions. This is an objective law of society. Therefore, in the first stage of the party's ascension to power, in the situation in which the country was seriously devastated by the war of the U.S. imperialists and by the genocidal regime of Democratic Kampuchea, and at a time when the Chinese expansionists in collusion with imperialism are waging an undeclared war against our Kampuchean revolution, it is unavoidable that our leadership still experiences shortcomings and drawbacks and is still unable to meet all the demands of the ideological and organizational fields, cadres' affairs, and management. However, these are only temporary deficiencies that we must understand, whose causes must be grasped, and that all party members, core groups, youth alliances, and the whole masses must overcome and rectify.

Participating in the celebration welcoming the 33d anniversary of the party's founding, all party members, core groups, youth alliances, and all the masses must fully grasp the party's history and experiences and must band together, enlightened, in the struggle to resolve the two fundamental problems of the work to train and nurture the ranks of cadres and party members and the work to further expand the party bases in all localities in order to ensure that the revolutionary process remains vigorous and resolute and can successfully meet the immediate as well as future aspirations of the people.

In the work to strengthen and expand the ranks of cadres and party members, first of all, it is imperative to stand on the views of the working class and firmly grasp the slogan: Expand the party and, through the mass revolutionary movement, seek good candidates for training, nurturing, and educating before inducting them into the party.

It is imperative to pay attention to expanding the party in the main sectors of each unit, relying on mass organizations to find the best, most outstanding, and most active persons to be inducted into the party.

Each party member must be conscious of the communist ideal, be aware of the ideas of patriotism and love of the people, be a model in carrying out all policies of the party and state, respect the organization, and be heedful of proletarian internationalism.

All party members must firmly grasp the fact that becoming part of the party is not for individual privilege, power, or pride, but for serving the party ideal and the life of the people. For this reason, party members must live and work for the cause and ideal of the party, must get rid of the narrow frameworks of personal benefit, and must stride forward in the struggle for the interest of the people.

Along with having sound ethics and a simple lifestyle, practicing thrift, and being gentle and polite, party members must set examples in study to raise their own knowledge and cultural standard and must always enthusiastically strive to improve their own performance, eliminate their drawbacks and shortcomings, and politely listen to public opinion in order to find appropriate solutions.

In the work to enhance the quality of party chapters and expand these party chapters, it is imperative to pay attention to improving and modifying local tasks of the chapters, meaning that party members must direct and control every field in the locality to which they belong. All party chapters must clearly grasp the situation and assignment of their localities and correctly and thoroughly evaluate their potentials and abilities. At the same time, they must see to it that the masses have full confidence in them so that they can go deep among the masses and agitate and educate them about the party and the communist ideal.

In each stage of the implementation of its task, the party chapter must be able to correctly draw lessons from the success or failure of its work. It must also be able to fully grasp the policies, circulars, new initiatives, and mandates of the higher authorities so that adequate preparations can be made to implement these in its locality. Each party chapter must strive to further improve its quality and lifestyle, seeing to it that its lifestyle is modified to conform with the role, task, and type of the locality. In particular, attention must be paid to the enhancement of the quality through criticism and self-criticism, in a way that after criticism and self-criticism each party member becomes more enthusiastic and active and more determined to protect solidarity. Criticism and self-criticism sessions that leave each party member desperate, demoralized, or hostile to solidarity must be avoided.

To achieve this end, each party chapter must have methods to conduct criticism and self-criticism sessions. Criticism must be made on the basis of the party line and party views. Absolutely avoid criticism of insignificant matters in the mold of making a mountain out of a molehill, which is not characteristic of a party member.

All party chapters must firmly grasp that a good party chapter is one that knows how to lead the masses in the struggle, makes good contributions to national defense and reconstruction, and maintains good relations with the masses. In other words, it is a good chapter not because of the number of its members. Each party chapter must see to it that the party networks are really active. At the same time, all types of chapters must firmly grasp the main political tasks, the policy of developing the party and core groups and building the revolutionary forces and Armed Forces, and the task of building party bases in the rural area.

A strong party member leads to a strong party chapter, which in turn leads to a strong party as a whole. If we have this, our revolution will win victory ever more rapidly. For this reason, all of us must understand that strengthening and developing the party constitutes a common duty for all of us in order to build a new Kampuchean society where equality, prosperity, and virtue prevail. The Kampuchean revolution is irreversible!

VODK SELCOMES ICK OFFICIAL'S VISIT TO THAILAND

DK050707 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 4 Jul 84

[Station commentary: "The Kampuchean People Hope the Visit to Thailand by the Chairman of the International Conference on Kampuchea ad hoc Committee Will Accelerate the Implementation of the UN Resolutions Calling on the Vietnamese To Immediately and Unconditionally Withdraw all of Their Aggressor Troops From Kampuchea"]

[Text] According to various international sources, Massamba Sarre, permanent representative of Senegal to the United Nations and chairman of the International Conference on Kampuchea ad hoc Committee, will visit Thailand from 5 to 8 July. During his visit, the chairman of the International Conference on Kampuchea ad hoc committee will hold talks with Thai Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila and high-ranking officials of the CGDK.

The ad hoc committee of the International Conference on Kampuchea was created on 17 July 1981 in accordance with the declaration of the International Conference on Kampuchea. The duties of this ad hoc committee are to accelerate implementation of the UN General Assembly resolutions and the declaration of the International Conference on Kampuchea which have called on the Vietnamese to immediately and unconditionally withdraw all of their aggressor troops from Kampuchea and let the Kampuchean people exercise their right to self-determination without any external interference through free elections under UN supervision in order to choose their own government, political, economic, and social regimes. Furthermore, the ad hoc committee also has the duty to restore peace in Kampuchea and to preserve and defend Kampuchea's territorial integrity.

It has already been 3 years since the founding of the ad hoc committee. The International Conference on Kampuchea in July 1981 issued a declaration and the 36th, 37th, and 38th Sessions of the UN General Assembly in 1981, 1982, and 1983 successively adopted resolutions in addition to those in 1979 and 1980 calling on the Vietnamese to immediately, unconditionally, and completely withdraw their aggressor troops from Kampuchea and respect the Kampuchean people's right to self-determination. Up to now, the spirit and essence of the correct and just resolutions of the United Nations and the International Conference on Kampuchea were not concretely implemented. The Vietnamese refuse to withdraw their troops from Kampuchea. They have continued to arrogantly and savagely violate and trample on the principles of international law, the UN Charter, the UN resolutions, and the declaration of the International Conference on Kampuchea. Not only are the Kampuchean people unable to exercise their sacred right to self-determination as other peoples in the world, but they continue to suffer under the savage and fascist control of the Hanoi Vietnamese enemy. They are separated from their parents, brothers, sisters, husbands, wives, and children. Many of them have died at the Vietnamese enemy aggressors' criminal hands.

The Kampuchean people are very elated to know that the chairman of the ad hoc committee is coming to Thailand to examine the situation of Vietnamese aggression in Kampuchea and to meet the officials of the CGDK. They acclaim the ad hoc committee chairman's visit to Thailand and hope that it will see the reality of the present aggression and occupation of Kampuchean territory by the Vietnamese. The Vietnamese enemy aggressors have massacred the Kampuchean people and committed genocide against the Kampuchean race with all means at their disposal. The Vietnamese war of aggression in Kampuchea is the source of the Kampuchean people's suffering. The Kampuchean problem as well as the tension and instability in the Thai-Kampuchean border region and the entire Southeast Asia have been caused by this war of aggression. Therefore, the Kampuchean people hope that after examining and realizing the real cause of the Kampuchean problem, the chairman of the International Conference on Kampuchea ad hoc committee will pay particular attention to this problem and will make every effort to accelerate the implementation of the UN resolutions and the declaration of the International Conference on Kampuchea which demand that the Vietnamese completely, immediately and unconditionally withdraw their aggressor troops from Kampuchea and restore peace in Kampuchea so that the Kampuchean people can exercise their sacred right to self-determination by organizing elections in which all Kampucheans have the right to choose their own government, political, economic, and social regimes.

The Kampuchean people wish great successes for the visit of the chairman of the International Conference on Kampuchea ad hoc committee to Thailand in order to contribute to the restoration of peace and justice to the Kampuchean people and peace in Southeast Asia -- which also favors the defense of world peace. The Kampuchean people and the CGDK are ready to cooperate in all fields with the chairman and members of the International Conference on Kampuchea ad hoc committee to resolve the Kampuchean problem through the immediate, unconditional, and complete Vietnamese troop withdrawal from Kampuchea in accordance with the past five UN General Assembly resolutions and the declaration of the International Conference on Kampuchea on 17 July 1981. Only by standing on the UN resolutions can the Kampuchean problem be correctly and justly resolved, peace be restored in Kampuchea and Southeast Asia, and the Kampuchean people exercise their sacred right to self-determination.

GREETINGS SENT TO CGDK LEADERS ON ANNIVERSARY

ASEAN Message to Sihanouk

BK291149 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2300 GMT 28 Jun 84

[Message of greetings from ASEAN Standing Committee Chairman Dr Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja to DK President Samdech Norodom Sihanouk -- date not given]

[Text] Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, president of Democratic Kampuchea:

I am pleased to offer to Your Highness the expression of my warmest admiration on the occasion of the 2d founding anniversary of the CGDK. Your Highness, please, accept my best wishes for your health and well-being.

[Signed] Dr Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja, chairman of the ASEAN Standing Committee.

Sihanouk Reply to ASEAN

BK291159 (Clandestine) voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2300 GMT 28 Jun 84

[Message of thanks from DK President Samdech Norodom Sihanouk to Chairman of the ASEAN Standing Committee Dr Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja, dated 24 June 84]

[Text] To His Excellency Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja, chairman of the ASEAN Standing Committee, Jakarta, Indonesia:

Your Excellency Chairman, I extend my deep thanks for the noble message you sent me on the occasion of the 2d anniversary of the establishment of the CGDK. I would like to express my admiration at, and respect for, the ASEAN countries for consistently contributing to the ever growing successes of our government and our national liberation struggle. The Kampuchean people and the CGDK will never forget what the ASEAN has done and continues to do to enable our fatherland to recover sovereignty and peace. Please accept my highest regards.

Beijing, 24 June 1984

[Signed] Norodom Sihanouk, president of Democratic Kampuchea

Malaysian's Message to Khieu Samphan

BK031214 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2300 GMT 2 Jul 84

[Message of His Excellency Tan Sri Ghazali Shafie, Malaysian foreign minister, to His Excellency Khieu Samphan, vice president of Democratic Kampuchea in charge of foreign affairs, dated 24 June]

[Text] To His Excellency Khieu Samphan, vice president of Democratic Kampuchea:

Excellency, on the occasion of the CGDK's 2d founding anniversary, I would like to express my congratulations and present my warm wishes to you. The CGDK has a very important role in the efforts to restore sovereignty and peace in Kampuchea. In this direction, we are confident that due to the firm determination and high spirit of sacrifice, solidarity, and unity, the CGDK will definitely achieve final victory. Would Your Excellency receive my highest considerations.

[Dated] Kuala Lumpur, 21 June 1984

[Signed] Ghazali Shafie, foreign minister of Malaysia

VODK COMMENTARY QUESTIONS SRV TROOP WITHDRAWAL

BK010642 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 28 Jun 84

[Station commentary: "Is Vietnam Withdrawing, or Increasing Its Troops in Kampuchea?"]

[Text] Since the middle of June, the Vietnamese propaganda machines in both Phnom Penh and Hanoi have loudly clamored about the partial withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea. At the same time, the Hanoi Vietnamese aggressors have organized this troop withdrawal farce in Phnom Penh by inviting foreign journalists to observe and take pictures. No matter how loudly the Vietnamese enemy aggressors have clamored, no one falls for their deceitful propaganda. On the contrary, the world community rejected this troop withdrawal farce of the Hanoi Vietnamese aggressors immediately after it was launched. The world community condemned this partial troop withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea.

Meanwhile, those journalists who observed the Vietnamese farce on partial troop withdrawal ceremony in Phnom Penh have continued to condemn this deceitful farce. For example, DPA news agency wrote: Hanoi's partial troop withdrawal from Kampuchea is just a shifting of troops. This does not affect the strength of the Vietnamese aggressor forces in Kampuchea.

AP wrote: Vietnam invites journalists to observe the troop withdrawal ceremony in Phnom Penh. But it does not allow journalists to visit the sectors from where its troops are withdrawn.

The French newspaper LE FIGARO noted: The sector from where the Vietnamese said they have withdrawn a portion of their troops is the most insecure zone where the Kampuchean resistance forces have intensified their offensive during the past 12 months.

All of this means that no one believes that Vietnam dares withdraw its troops from such areas. These opinions mentioned clearly prove that no one falls for Vietnam's deceitful troop withdrawal maneuver. Even the journalists invited by Vietnam to observe this troop withdrawal do not believe in this.

Let us take a look at the real situation on the Kampuchean battlefield to see whether Vietnam withdraws or increases its troops in Kampuchea. In fact, Vietnam has not withdrawn its troops from Kampuchea. On the contrary it has kept sending more troops to Kampuchea, particularly to the western part of Kampuchea. It has increased its infantrymen, tanks, and artillery in Kampuchea. Just between the end of May and now, the Vietnamese enemy aggressors sent almost 4,000 fresh troops from Vietnam to Battambang Province, over 1,000 to Pursat Province, and over 1,000 to Kompong Thom Province. They have also sent more troops to various other areas with either 100-200 men or 400-500 men in each group. Moreover, the Vietnamese enemy aggressors have been implementing a fascist policy to recruit more troops both in Kampuchea and in Vietnam in order to increase their forces to further occupy Kampuchea without heeding the UN resolutions which demand that they withdraw all of their aggressor troops from Kampuchea. At the same time, the Hanoi Vietnamese aggressors have so far sent 600,000 Vietnamese nationals to settle in fertile areas in Kampuchea. They are sending thousands and even tens of thousands of Vietnamese nationals to settle in Kampuchea. Each 10 families of these Vietnamese settlers have a group of armed men. These groups are armed with AK's, machineguns, and drum-magazine machineguns.

These are proof that the Hanoi Vietnamese aggressors have not withdrawn their troops from Kampuchea. On the contrary, they have kept sending more troops and aggressive forces to Kampuchea. Therefore, Vietnam's announcement on withdrawal of 10,000 Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea is just a shameless lie aimed at concealing its sending of more troops and weaponry to Kampuchea. So long as Vietnam does not withdraw its troops from Kampuchea, the world community will continue to jointly put all kinds of pressure -- politically, diplomatically, economically, and financially -- on the Hanoi Vietnamese aggressors in order to force them to implement the UN resolutions by withdrawing all of their aggressor troops immediately and unconditionally from Kampuchea and respect the Kampuchean people's right to self-determination free from any outside interference.

As for the Kampuchean people who are well aware of the Vietnamese enemy aggressors' tricky and cunning nature, they will never fall for the Vietnamese trick. If Vietnam refused to withdraw all of its aggressor troops from Kampuchea and carries on its deceitful tricks in an attempt to further its war of aggression and occupation against Kampuchea, the entire Kampuchean nation, people, and all Kampuchean patriotic forces pledge to unite even more closely and struggle more vigorously against the Vietnamese enemy aggressors in order to plunge them into a more difficult situation and greater impasse to the point that they are compelled to withdraw all of their aggressor troops from Kampuchea in accordance with the UN resolutions.

VODK RIDICULES SRV TROOP WITHDRAWAL 'TRICK'

BK041102 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 3 Jul 84

[Station commentary: "The Le Duan Vietnamese Enemy Aggressors' Farce of a Partial Troop Withdrawal Has Been a Complete and Shameful Failure"]

[Text] The Le Duan Vietnamese enemy aggressors staged their farce of a troop withdrawal 21-30 June.

This was quite well organized with parades, meetings, and invitations issued to foreign reporters to witness the event and take pictures in an attempt to dupe others into believing that Vietnam was actually withdrawing part of its troops from Kampuchea and that it has the goodwill to resolve the Kampuchean issue.

However, this dirty farce was concluded with a most shameful defeat; that is, Vietnam has failed to dupe anyone. No one believed the Vietnamese troop withdrawal trick. None of the journalists invited by Vietnam to witness the event with their own eyes was taken in by the Vietnamese. These reporters said the Vietnamese invited them to witness the parades of their troop withdrawal but they did not allow the journalists to see the areas Vietnam said it was withdrawing troops from and that Vietnam never asked reporters to witness Vietnam's troop rotations or its reinforcements to Kampuchea. As for international observers, they saw the Vietnamese partial troop withdrawal from Kampuchea as a complete lie. They exposed the Vietnamese troop withdrawal trick as just a farce to cover up Vietnam's reinforcements to Kampuchea to make preparations to slaughter the Kampuchean people in the next dry season. Others say that this troop withdrawal trick has been performed by the Vietnamese every year at the end of the dry season. In truth, the Vietnamese only rotate their troops from one place to another to reorganize their units which have suffered during the previous dry season or to take wounded soldiers, invalids, and those who are panic-stricken back to Vietnam and replace them with fresh ones.

Apart from this, leaders of various countries in the region have issued successive statements rejecting and exposing the Vietnamese troop withdrawal trick. Thai Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila said the Vietnamese partial troop withdrawal trick is another maneuver by the Hanoi Vietnamese to cheat world opinion, the Kampuchean people, and the Vietnamese people themselves. He reaffirmed Thailand's and ASEAN's position, saying that ASEAN will not change its stand on the Kampuchean issue; that is, ASEAN still firmly demands that Vietnam withdraw all of its aggressor forces from Kampuchea in accordance with the UN resolutions.

The spokesman of the Chinese Foreign Ministry said Vietnam played this partial troop withdrawal twice before but, in fact, no troops were withdrawn. China firmly believes that the key to resolving the Kampuchean issue is for Hanoi to withdraw all of its troops from Kampuchea. The partial troop withdrawal farce, carefully staged by the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy aggressors, was concluded with a most shameful defeat, like their previous farces. No one believed the Vietnamese. Not a single reporter who witnessed the event with his own eyes believed the Vietnamese. Upon returning home, those reporters chided the Vietnamese and wrote articles ridiculing Vietnam's partial troop withdrawal trick.

If one considers the real situation on the Kampuchean battlefield, one realizes that, since the beginning of this rainy season, the Vietnamese have been sending reinforcements to Kampuchea -- particularly to the hot battlefield in western Kampuchea -- including tanks, infantry, and artillery. For instance, since the end of May, the Vietnamese have sent almost 4,000 new soldiers to Battambang Province, over 1,000 to Pursat Province, and over 1,000 to Kompong Thom. And more recently, 72 truckloads were sent along Route 6 to the battlefield in western Kampuchea and 500 soldiers were also sent to Kratie provincial seat.

This even more clearly exposes the Vietnamese troop withdrawal trick.

So, the Kampuchean people, the world community, and in particular countries in the region, realize that:

1. Vietnam did not withdraw any troops. It only rotated its soldiers from one place to another, which is usual for them in the rainy season, to reorganize its forces which had suffered losses during the previous dry season.
2. Vietnam is sending reinforcements to Kampuchea from Vietnam, including tanks and artillery, to ready their forces to exterminate the Kampuchean people, smash the Kampuchean resistance movement, and annex Kampuchea and then move forward in accordance with Vietnam's regional aggressive and expansionist strategy and in accordance with the global expansionist strategy of the Soviet Union, Vietnam's master. As for the parades the Vietnamese organized, they were only farces which duped no one and could not cover up the realities on the Kampuchean battlefield.

In sum, both the Kampuchean people and the world community clearly see that Vietnam did not withdraw and is not ready to withdraw any troops from Kampuchea. On the contrary, it has sent reinforcements and war materiel to carry on its war of aggression.

Faced with the stubbornness and the most tricky maneuvers of the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy aggressors and expansionists, countries in the region, as well as the world community, realize that it is necessary to heighten vigilance against every poisonous maneuver of the Vietnamese enemy aggressors and be ready to oppose and thwart these Vietnamese maneuvers quickly. At the same time, they realize that the conditions for resolving the Kampuchean issue are for Vietnam to unconditionally withdraw all of its aggressor forces from Kampuchea and let the Kampuchean people decide their own destiny themselves without any outside interference, in accordance with the resolutions of the five UN sessions. They do not need Vietnam's partial troop withdrawal tricks or regional talks while Vietnam continues to occupy Kampuchea. As for the Kampuchean people, the National Army and guerrillas of Democratic Kampuchea, and all Kampuchean nationalist forces, they are determined to continue to hold aloft the banner of great national unity and increase their forces to fight more vigorously and constantly against the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy aggressors until they are all chased out of Kampuchea in accordance with the UN General Assembly resolutions.

VONADK SAYS SRV MOVES FRESH TROOPS TO KRATIE

BK030605 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian
2300 GMT 2 Jul 84

[Text] At the beginning of June, the Vietnamese enemy sent 500 fresh troops from Vietnam to Kratie town. The so-called withdrawal of 10,000 troops from Kampuchea was only the old farce that the Vietnamese enemy staged three times before in an attempt to mislead the world on the Kampuchean problem. In reality, the Vietnamese enemy did not withdraw a single soldier from Kampuchea, but has continued to send in fresh troops to kill the Kampuchean people, commit genocide against the Kampuchean race and swallow Kampuchean territory.

The Kampuchean people and the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea know about this tricky maneuver and are determined to unite the national forces to fight the Vietnamese enemy aggressors until they are forced to withdraw all of their aggressor troops from Kampuchea in accordance with the UN resolutions.

VODK DISCUSSES THREAT FROM SOVIET BASES IN SRV

BK030613 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 2 Jul 84

[Station commentary: "Soviet Military Bases in Vietnam Are the Threat to Peace and Stability in Southeast Asia and the Entire Asia-Pacific Region"]

[Text] At present the entire international community, particularly countries in Southeast Asia and the Asia-Pacific region, are very concerned over Soviet efforts to expand their influence and increase their military presence in the region.

On 29 June, in an interview granted to THE NATION REVIEW, [Singapore Foreign Minister] Dhanabalan stated that the growing Soviet military presence in Da Nang and Cam Ranh, Vietnam, is a threat to the security and peace of the ASEAN countries. He added that the Soviets have deployed many TU-16 bombers, TU-95 Bear D, TU-95 Bear, and long-range reconnaissance aircraft to Cam Ranh and Da Nang. He stated that at present there are probably about 20 Soviet warships and a number of submarines armed with nuclear cruise missiles at Cam Ranh Bay.

On 22 June, during his visit to Japan, Athit Kamlang-ek, supreme commander of the Thai Armed Forces, stated that the Soviet military base at Cam Ranh, Vietnam, is a factor for instability in Southeast Asia.

On 19 June, a U.S. deputy secretary for defense spoke of the increased Soviet military forces in Southeast Asia and East Asia. He stated that in East Asia the Soviets have 135 SS-20 missiles. They have 20-25 warships and 4-6 submarines permanently based at Cam Ranh Bay. Recently, an aircraft carrier, which is able to launch attacks against warships throughout Southeast Asia, has operated from Cam Ranh Bay. He added that the Soviets plan to build an air base for fighter aircraft and bombers in this area, which will seriously threaten this region. A recent issue of HOKKAIDO SHIMBUN also reported on the increased Soviet military strength in Cam Ranh Bay. Various military sources are very alarmed at the permanent Soviet military presence in Cam Ranh Bay. All of this shows that various countries in the region and throughout the world are very concerned over the danger from increased Soviet military strength in Vietnam.

Since the signing of a military treaty between Vietnam and the Soviet Union in November 1978, the Soviets have used Vietnam as a military base and out post to implement their expansionist and aggressive strategy in Southeast Asia and the Asia-Pacific region. During the past few years, the Soviets have made every effort to rapidly strengthen and increase their military forces -- naval and air -- in Vietnam. The Vietnamese have the Soviets as supporters who provide military, economic, financial, political, and diplomatic aid to them so that they can continue their war of aggression in Kampuchea. Furthermore, the Vietnamese war of aggression in Kampuchea is also part of the Soviet expansionist and aggressive strategy in Southeast Asia and the Asia-Pacific region. If the Vietnamese succeed in occupying and controlling Kampuchea and setting up an Indochina federation, they will use this federation as a springboard in compliance with their own expansionist strategy and that of their Soviet boss. The Soviets and the Vietnamese have the same regional strategy, interests, and ideology and therefore they need each other. In parallel with the boost to military forces at their bases in Vietnam, the Soviets have made every effort to help the Vietnamese continue their war of aggression in Kampuchea -- even though the Vietnamese are defeated, bogged down, and at a complete impasse on the battlefield. The Soviets stubbornly continue to provide full support and assistance to the Vietnamese although they have encountered many more difficulties in Vietnam and in the international scene. The Vietnamese stubbornly continue to occupy Kampuchea and increase their war of aggression in Kampuchea, savagely massacring the Kampuchean people.

Clearly, the fact that the Vietnamese have waged a war of aggression in Kampuchea and have sold their country to the Soviets to be used as a military base and an outpost is a serious threat to the peace and stability of all countries in the region. This danger also threatens the sea lanes from the Persian Gulf and the Indian Ocean to the Pacific Ocean. The Soviets have threatened the peace of various countries in the region, the interests of Western countries which have relations with this region, and world peace.

All countries in the region as well as countries which have strategic and economic interests in the region clearly realize that it is necessary to join hands and take concrete measures to efficiently check the serious threat from the Vietnamese and the Soviets in the region. These countries realize the necessity of increasing their defense tasks and cooperation to defend the security of the region. It is also necessary to actively and vigorously continue to assist and support the Kampuchean people who have waged a tough struggle on the battlefield against the aggression and the expansionist strategy of the Vietnamese and the Soviets in the region for the survival of the Kampuchean nation and as a contribution to the defense of peace and stability in the region and the whole world.

VONADK, VODK BATTLE REPORTS FOR 22-28 JUNE

BK291002 [Editorial Report] (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian and (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian broadcast the following battle reports during the reporting period 22-28 June:

VONADK at 2300 GMT on 22 June reports that between 10 and 19 June, the Democratic Kampuchean Army killed or wounded 117 Vietnamese soldiers on the Preah Vihear, Pailin-Route 10, Samlot, and Pursat battlefields. They destroyed 2 AK's, a field radio, 6 barracks, 12 trenches, 4 portions of road, and a quantity of war materiel; seized an AK, a B-40, and a quantity of ammunition and war materiel; and liberated 3 villages on Preah Vihear battlefield.

VODK at 2330 GMT on 22 June reports that on 18 June, Democratic Kampuchean commandos raided a Vietnamese battalion position at Paoy Chamyeam on Koh Kong Leu battlefield. They killed 75 Vietnamese soldiers and wounded 89 others. Among those killed were a battalion commander and four company and platoon commanders. They destroyed 75 assorted weapons. Nine other Vietnamese soldiers were killed by landmines. The same cast reports that between 10 and 18 June, Democratic Kampuchean guerrillas killed or wounded 326 Vietnamese soldiers on the Kampot, Kompong Som, Koh Kong Kraom, Koh Kong Leu, South Sisophon, North Sisophon, Siem Reap, Kompong Thom, and Preah Vihear battlefields. They destroyed 79 assorted weapons, 2 trucks, a tractor, a field radio, 3 commune offices, 9 Vietnamese houses, 16 barracks, a quantity of war materiel, and 2 bridges; seized a quantity of weapons, ammunition, and war materiel, and 2 bridges; seized a quantity of weapons, ammunition, and war materiel; and liberated a platoon office, a commune office, and 5 villages on Siem Reap and Preah Vihear battlefields.

VONADK at 2300 GMT on 23 June reports that between 15 and 19 June, Democratic Kampuchean combatants killed or wounded 24 Vietnamese soldiers on South Sisophon, Kampot, and Siem Reap battlefields. Three commune offices were destroyed and seven villages on South Sisophon battlefield were liberated.

VODK at 2330 GMT on 23 June reports that between 15 and 17 June, 113 Vietnamese soldiers were killed or wounded by Democratic Kampuchean troops on the Pursat, Samlot, Pailin-Route 10, and Preah Vihear battlefields. Democratic Kampuchean combatants destroyed 12 trenches and 6 barracks, cut 4 sections of railway line, and liberated 3 villages on Preah Vihear battlefield.

VONADK at 2300 GMT on 24 June reports that from 6 May to 19 June, Democratic Kampuchean combatants killed or wounded 102 Vietnamese soldiers on Kompong Thom, Takeo, Stung Treng, Sisophon-south of Route 5, Koh Kong Leu, Koh Kong Kraom, Kompong Cham, Siem Reap, Battambang, Kompong Speu, and Kampot battlefields. They destroyed six AK's, a B-40, two CK's, three commune offices, a military post, three military barracks, two trenches, a truck, and a quantity of military materiel, and seized three AK's, eight AR-15's, a CK, and a quantity of ammunition and military materiel.

On 24 June at 2330 GMT, VODK reports that on 17 June, the Democratic Kampuchean National Army and guerrillas attacked the office of Soeur Commune and liberated seven villages on Sisophon-south of Route 5 battlefield. The same cast reports that on 19 June, the Democratic Kampuchean National Army and guerrillas attacked the office of Prey Knong Commune, Kampot District, Kampot battlefield. They killed 2 Vietnamese soldiers and wounded 4 others; destroyed an M-30, a motorcycle, a bicycle, a rice storehouse containing 400 sacks of rice, 10 rolls of cloth, and a quantity of military materiel. The same cast notes that from 15 to 18 June, Democratic Kampuchean troops killed or wounded 33 Vietnamese soldiers on Sisophon-south of Route 5 and Siem Reap battlefields. They destroyed a truck, three commune offices, a rice storehouse, and a quantity of weapons and military materiel, and liberated a commune office and seven villages on Sisophon-south of Route 5 Battlefield.

VONADK at 2300 GMT on 25 June reports that from 13 to 21 June, Democratic Kampuchean combatants killed or wounded 97 Vietnamese soldiers on Kompong Chhnang, Kompong Thom, Chhep, Kampot, Kompong Speu, Takeo, and Sisophon-south of Route 5 battlefields. They destroyed a B-40's and B-41's, 2 RPD's, and M-30, 4 AK's, 3 AR-15's 2 commune offices, 15 military barracks, a C-25 radio, a rice storehouse, and a quantity of military materiel; seized 6 AK's, a CK, 2 AR-15's, and a quantity of ammunition and military materiel; and liberated a company position on Kompong Thom battlefield.

VODK at 2330 GMT on 25 June reports that on 14 June, the Democratic Kampuchean National Army and guerrillas attacked and destroyed Popel commune's office, Tram Kak District, Takeo Province. They killed a Vietnamese soldier and wounded another; destroyed a commune office, two trenches, a military barracks, five guns, and a quantity of military materiel; and seized an AK, eight AR-15's, and a quantity of materiel.

The same VODK cast reports that from 12 May to 21 June, Democratic Kampuchean troops killed or wounded 98 Vietnamese soldiers on Kampot, Kompong Speu, Koh Kong Kraom, Koh Kong Leu, Sisophon-south of Route 5, Siem Reap, Kompong Thom, Kompong Cham, and Stung Treng battlefields. They destroyed a truck, a commune office, two trenches, three military barracks, and a quantity of weapons and military materiel, and seized a quantity of weapons, ammunition, and military materiel.

VONADK at 2300 GMT on 26 June reports that from 19 May to 22 June, Democratic Kampuchean combatants killed or wounded 116 Vietnamese soldiers on Moug, Pursat, Sisophon-north of Route 5, Leach, and Sisophon-south of Route 5 battlefields. They destroyed 4 AK's, an RPD, an M-79, 3 commune offices, 17 military barracks, 24 trenches, 3 paddy storehouses, a motorcycle, and a quantity of military materiel; cut a bridge and 21 portions of railway track; seized a pistol, 8 AK's, an AR-15, and a quantity of ammunition and military materiel; and liberated 2 commune offices on Moug and Pursat battlefields.

VODK at 2330 GMT on 26 June reports that on 12 and 13 June, the Democratic Kampuchean National Army and guerrillas attacked and liberated a Vietnamese company position and a commune office at (Sralau), Sandan District, Kompong Thom battlefield. They killed five Vietnamese soldiers, including a company commander, and wounded nine others; destroyed a military barracks, a commune office, and a quantity of military materiel; and seized an AK and a quantity of military materiel. The same cast reports that on 18 June, the Democratic Kampuchean National Army and guerrillas attacked Tbeng Khpos Commune office, Kompong Tralach Leu District, Kompong Chhnang Province. They killed 4 Vietnamese soldiers and wounded 3 others; destroyed a commune office, 11 military barracks, a rice storehouse, 2 B-40's, 2 B-41's, 4 AK's, an M-30, 3 AR-15's, 300 rounds of M-30 ammunition, and a quantity of military materiel; and seized 5 AK's, a CK, 2 AR-15's, 500 rounds of AK ammunition, 20 M-79 grenades, 2 maps, 4 sacks of goods, a C-25 radio, and a quantity of military materiel. The same VODK cast reports that from 14 to 20 June, Democratic Kampuchean combatants killed or wounded 94 Vietnamese soldiers on the Kampot, Takeo, Kompong Speu, Kompong Chhnang, Sisophon-south of Route 5, Kompong Thom, and Preah Vihear-Chhep battlefields. Among those killed was a company commander. They destroyed 12 weapons, a C-25 radio, a rice storehouse, 2 commune offices, 15 military barracks, and a quantity of military materiel; cut a bridge and a portion of railway track; seized a quantity of weapons and military materiel; and completely liberated a company position and a commune office in Sandan District, Kompong Thom battlefield.

VONADK at 2300 GMT on 27 June reports that from 5 to 24 June, Democratic Kampuchean combatants killed or wounded 42 Vietnamese soldiers on the Siem Reap, Kompong Thom, Sisophon-south of Route 5, and Samlot battlefields. They destroyed a truck and damaged another, cut two bridges, destroyed a quantity of military materiel, and seized three AK's and a quantity of ammunition and military materiel.

VODK at 2330 GMT on 27 June reports that on 19 June, the Democratic Kampuchean National Army and guerrillas attacked a Vietnamese position at (Spean) and a Vietnamese office at O Ta Paong, Pursat battlefield. They killed or wounded 23 Vietnamese soldiers. Among those killed were a company commander and a Vietnamese expert. They destroyed 4 AK's, an RPD, an M-79, 8 military barracks, 20 trenches, a commune office, a paddy storehouse with 300 sacks of paddy, a motorcycle, a bicycle, and a quantity of military materiel; cut a bridge; and seized 5 AK's, an M-16, a pistol, 13 M-79 grenades, 4 B-40 rockets, 430 rounds of AK ammunition, 15 grenades, 13 AK magazines, 14 sacks of goods, and a quantity of military materiel. The same cast reports that on 21 June, the Democratic Kampuchean National Army and guerrillas attacked and liberated a commune office at Chrey Commune, Mounng battlefield. Five Vietnamese soldiers were killed or wounded. They destroyed a rice mill, a paddy storehouse, a commune office, 4 trenches, 2 military barracks, 200 sacks of paddy, and a quantity of military materiel, and seized a quantity of military materiel. The same VODK cast reports that from 10 to 22 June, Democratic Kampuchean troops killed or wounded 110 Vietnamese soldiers on the Pursat, Leach, Mounng, Sisophon-south of Route 5, and Sisophon-north of Route 5 battlefields. They destroyed a rice mill, 3 paddy storehouses, a warehouse, 5 commune offices, 24 trenches, 17 military barracks, and a quantity of assorted weapons and military materiel; cut 21 portions of railway track for a total of 1,000 meters and a bridge; and seized a quantity of assorted weapons, ammunition, and military materiel.

VONADK at 2300 GMT on 28 June reports that from 2 to 25 June, Democratic Kampuchean combatants killed or wounded 232 Vietnamese soldiers on the Koh Kong-Kompong Som, Kompong Speu, Siem Reap, Pailin-Route 10, Leach, and Sisophon-south of Route 5 battlefields. They destroyed 40 assorted guns, 167 trenches, and a quantity of military materiel; cut 3 portions of roads; seized 10 AK's, 2 M-79's, 3 AR-15's, a C-25 radio, and a quantity of military materiel; and liberated a company position.

'HEAVY LOSSES' INFLICTED ON THAI SOLDIERS

BK241400 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 1330 GMT 24 Jun 84

[Text] According to reports from the frontline in Paklai District, unable to tolerate the criminal acts of the Thai reactionary soldiers against the Lao inhabitants of the three villages, beginning 22 June, the regional forces and people in Paklai District, Sayaboury Province, have taken the initiative to relentlessly launch attacks against the Thai troops sent by the ultrarightist reactionaries in the Thai ruling circles to occupy the area, thus inflicting heavy losses, including some killed and wounded, on them.

According to an incomplete report, during the period, the regional forces and people in Paklai District launched four attacks against the Thai troops, killing or wounding a number of them. At present, our regional forces and people in the area are carrying out the fighting to wipe out the Thai reactionary clique's armed forces so as to defend our independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity.

VIENTIANE RALLY DENOUNCES THAI 'CRIMINAL ACTS'

BK051229 Vientiane KPL in English 0857 GMT 5 Jul 84

[Text] Vientiane, July 5 (KPL) -- A gathering of representatives from various institutions and factories of Vientiane municipality was organized here, on July 3, to listen to the development of Thai reactionary troops' criminal activities imposed on Lao inhabitants in the 3 borderline hamlets of Lao Sayaboury Province.

As regard to the Thai occupation of three Lao hamlets in northwestern Sayaboury Province since the beginning of last month, Colonel Thonglai Kommasit, head of foreign relations office of the Lao Army's General Political Department, said that such act of Thailand was a violation of Lao sovereignty. He appealed for more firm solidarity, unity and readiness among the people to defend the national independence and sovereignty and to counter-act all schemes of the enemies. "We have the right to take back our 3 hamlets occupied by Thai troops," said Colonel T. Kommasit.

Colonel T. Kommasit also pointed out the root-cause of the border incident, the party and government policy to solve the problem, and the urgent tasks that require the entire Lao people to do.

WOMEN'S UNION PUBLICIZES THAI BORDER ISSUE

BK010515 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 1 Jul 84

[Excerpt] On the afternoon of 27 June, the Lao Women's Union Central Committee held a meeting for women's unions attached to ministries, ministerial-level committees, and central-level mass organizations to publicize the current situation and immediate tasks.

STUDENT RALLY IN LEIPZIG ON THAI BORDER ACTION

BK010452 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 1 Jun 84

[Excerpt] According to a report from the Lao embassy in Berlin, on 23 June more than 500 Lao students and officials held a meeting at the Karl Marx University in Leipzig to support the position of the Lao party and government and the LPDR Foreign Ministry's statement concerning the seizure by Thai reactionary troops of three villages in Paklai District, Sayaboury Province, which are part of Lao territory.

VIENTIANE COMMENTS ON THAI MOVES ON BORDER ISSUE

BK051519 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0430 GMT 4 Jul 84

[Unattributed commentary: "How Can a Hypocritical Method of Settling Problems Bring Effective Results To the Thai People?"]

[Text] Recently, the ultrarightist reactionaries in the Thai ruling circles made up a fabrication and noisily waged propaganda campaigns to fool public opinion, saying that Laos and Vietnam had sent a large number of troops and tanks to Ban Mai village and that Vietnam has poured more fuel into the fire. Everyone knows full well that the reason the Thai ultrarightist reactionaries have cooked up the story is to divert world public opinion and cover up their crimes against the inhabitants of the three villages of Ban Kang, Ban Savang, and Ban Mai. This fabrication is aimed at serving the scheme of the Beijing big-nation expansionists and hegemonists in trying to increase and aggravate tension along the Lao-Thai border so that they will be able to create conditions for waging a large-scale war of aggression against and easily swallowing Laos. To serve the dark scheme of the Beijing reactionary ruling clique, on the one hand, the ultrarightists in the Thai ruling circles have pretended to be very generous claiming that they have good intentions to settle the dispute with Laos through peaceful means, while, on the other hand, to gain an upperhand politically, they have waged slanderous propaganda campaigns against Laos by saying that Laos does not want to settle the dispute and that it lacks goodwill.

As a matter of fact, they are currently intensifying efforts to make military preparations by spending a large amount of money to purchase new weapons and war materiel and instructing Thai people living along the Lao-Thai border to be on alert. Moreover, they have also recruited more soldiers into the armed forces. They have even recruited more young people from various Lao refugee camps to serve in the armed forces of the exiled Lao reactionaries.

In the meantime, the Beijing big-nation expansionists and hegemonists have also delivered more weapons of various types to Thailand for waging a war against the LPDR. To show their loyalty to the Beijing reactionary clique, the ultrarightist reactionaries in the Thai ruling circles have dispatched a large number of troops supported by artillery pieces and tanks to the Lao-Thai border. They have also frequently sent aircraft to intrude into Lao airspace both in the north and the south.

Is all this called an appropriate method to settle problems by the ultrarightist reactionaries in the Thai ruling circles? This is probably a correct method to settle problems for them who do not feel embarrassed at all while the Thai people are closely following their action with a sense of utmost disgust. This is because their absurd acts do not benefit the Thai people in any way. On the contrary, they will only bring disaster to the Thai people.

The heroic Lao revolutionary armed forces and people, who have engaged in an arduous struggle against the enemy aggressors for more than 30 years until a complete victory was scored, have never aggressed against and caused trouble for Thailand. It is the ultrarightist reactionaries in the Thai ruling circles who have encroached on Laos on several occasions. However, the Lao people are never afraid of them. We would rather get killed than be enslaved by other people.

Over the period of 30 years of the heroic struggle for national liberation against the imperialists, the Lao people produced countless numbers of heroes. This land of Laos has been soaked with the blood of Lao heroes who were imbued with a spirit of undauntedness.

Several senior Thai officers and soldiers who were forced to serve as mercenaries in Laos in the past must vividly remember the fate of some Thai soldiers on the battle fronts in the Plain of Jars, Xieng Khouang, Phou Keng, Phou Houa Sang, Kang Sen, and Muang Soui in the 1972-73 dry season.

Thai soldiers who have encroached on and are currently occupying the Lao villages in Sayaboury Province will be taught a painful lesson as their predecessors used to experience on the various battle fronts in Laos in the past. These Thai troops do not seem to be at ease for their lives will be terminated as a result of the greed of their masters. The armed forces and people in Paklai District are meting out a suitable punishment against them. Such acts of punishment are extremely correct and just for they are meted out by the people of an independent country. They are serving as the justified warning to the warmongers and hypocrites. If the ultrarightist reactionaries in the Thai ruling circles persist in committing more adventures by waging a war of aggression against the LPDR, they will be suitably punished in the same manner as they were in the past. In the meantime, many more heroes and outstanding emulation combatants will emerge among the ranks of the armed forces and people in Paklai District as well as among the entire Lao people.

The only sensible way to get out of this trouble for the Thai ultrarightist reactionaries is to cease serving the scheme of the Beijing big-nation expansionists and hegemonists, to immediately cease their criminal acts against the Lao people, and to immediately and urgently withdraw their troops from the three occupied Lao villages so that they will be able to extricate themselves from a painful and shameful defeat.

HANOI NOTES END OF VIENTIANE CONFERENCE

BK031040 Hanoi International Service in English 1000 GMT 3 Jul 84

[Text] The ninth regular conference of foreign ministers of Laos, Kampuchea, and Vietnam officially closed in Vientiane on Monday. The delegates exchanged views on a wide range of issues and were unanimous in their assessment of the international and regional situation. They highly valued the important significance of the achievements recorded by the three countries in the past 6 months and measures to strengthen the militant solidarity and all-round cooperation between the three Indochinese countries.

They also pointed to the determination of the three Indochinese countries to promote dialogue between the two groups of countries, Indochina and ASEAN, aimed at serving the cause of national construction and defense in each country and turning Southeast Asia into a zone peace and stability, contributing to maintaining world peace and security.

The conference issued a communique. We will bring you large excerpts from this communique later in this program.

SOUPHANOUVONG RECEIVES NEW PHILIPPINE AMBASSADOR

BK281115 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 28 Jun 84

[Text] On the morning of 27 June, Souphanouvong, president of the LPDR and chairman of the SPC, received the credentials from Rafael Ileto, new ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of the Philippines to Laos, whose diplomatic office is in Bangkok.

The conversation between the host and the guest was held in an atmosphere of friendship. The LPDR president wished the new envoy successes in his new mission, thus contributing to gradually strengthening the friendly relations between Laos and the Philippines.

AIR FORCE CONFIRMS DECISION TO BUY F-16'S

BK060145 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 6 Jul 84 pp 1, 3

[Text] The Royal Thai Air Force [RTAF] has officially confirmed its decision to purchase a squadron of F16A-100 fighter planes from General Dynamics, Deputy Defence Minister ACM [Air Chief Marshal] Phaniang Kantarat said yesterday. He said he received an official confirmation from the RTAF yesterday and will pass the decision on to Defence Minister Prem Tinsulanon for approval.

The RTAF wants to buy 12 single-seater F16A fighters, four double-seater F16B's and another four of either the single- or double-seater superjets as reserve. The entire bill for a squadron of 20 F16s will cost taxpayers about 8,000 million baht instead of the earlier estimated 12,000 million baht, ACM Phaniang said.

The RTAF's final choice of the F16A-100 fighters over that of the export version F16/79 and Northrop Corp's F20 "Tigershark," came about three weeks after the RTAF was thoroughly briefed on the three planes' performance, operations and relative costs by a U.S. team led by USAF Deputy Chief of Staff of Operations Lt-Gen Larry Welch.

Meanwhile, the House of Representatives yesterday held a debate on the RTAF's plan to purchase the F16A planes. The debate called by Mr Khlaeo Norapati (Social Democracy-Khon Kaen), was held in a closed-door session upon the request of Deputy Prime Minister General Prachuap Suntharangkun who cited security reasons. After the session Mr Khlaeo told reporters that most of the MPS -- except the House Military Affairs Committee -- spoke against the aircraft purchase plan.

Defending the RTAF, Deputy Defence Minister Phaniang told the House that the idea to opt for the F16A's was initiated by a sub-committee concerned with security matters. He reportedly said that the sub-committee felt the superjets were essential to Thailand's security and that the purchase of a squadron of fighter planes would not be too heavy a burden on the country's economy.

Mr Khlaeo said ACM Phaniang also told the House that quantitatively, Vietnam's fighting capability was four times higher than Thailand's. "To defend ourselves and to prevent a war, we must try to bridge the gap by boosting our defence capability," the Khon Kaen MP quoted ACM Phaniang as telling the House.

According to Mr Khlaeo, ACM Phaniang said that there were 13 accidents involving F16A's over 100,000 flight hours. He also said that the operational cost for one F16A amounted to 50,981 baht per one flight hour. The deputy defence minister reportedly assured the house that the RTAF could bear the cost with its own budget without the need for seeking extra expenses from the government.

Speaking against the F16A's, Mr Khlaeo said he told the House of the high accident rate and the prohibitive maintenance cost of the superjets. He said there was one F16A crash each year among the NATO Air Forces and expressed doubts about the RTAF's capability to maintain the planes in superb airworthy condition. He pointed out that keeping one squadron of the jet-fighters would cost taxpayers about 25 million baht a month in maintenance costs alone. Faced with heavy foreign indebtedness and debt servicing, he said the purchase of the planes would seriously affect the economy.

Continuing his debate, Mr Khlaeo said there was no need to be afraid of Vietnam, and blamed Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila for his failure to forge a good relationship with the Indochines states, especially Vietnam.

"In the past, Vietnam has never won a battle with Thailand. And Vietnam's economy is in such a bad shape that it cannot wage a war with Thailand," MP Khlaeo said. He suggested that ACM Sitthi step down as foreign minister and said he felt former Prime Minister Kriangsak Chamanan could do a better job in foreign affairs. "We are paying a large sum of money each year to service foreign borrowings," said Mr Khlaeo who likened the RTAF's purchase plan to that of "a poor man who wishes to ride a Mercedes."

FOREIGN MINISTRY ON INDOCHINESE CALL FOR TALKS

BK060835 Bangkok BANGKOK WORLD in English 6 Jul 84 p 2

[Text] Thailand this morning dismissed the Indochinese states' recent call for immediate talks with ASEAN as a ploy by Hanoi to deflect world attention from Vietnam's occupation of Kampuchea.

In a four-point statement, the Foreign Ministry said Vietnam was trying to present the Kampuchean conflict as a problem between Indochinese and ASEAN states while avoiding mention of its military occupation of Kampuchea which "is the root cause" of the problem. The Kampuchean conflict, it maintained, was a problem between Vietnam and Kampuchea.

Foreign Ministers of Vietnam, Laos and the Hanoi-backed government in Kampuchea, following a meeting in Vientiane on Wednesday, called for immediate talks between themselves and the ASEAN states on the basis of the ASEAN joint appeal made last September and the Vientiane proposal of January this year. The joint appeal called for the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea's border with Thailand. The Vientiane proposal proposed the signing of a basic agreement to defuse regional tension.

The Thai Foreign Ministry statement said Thailand found the latest Indochinese proposal somewhat strange as it came after Vietnam had rejected the ASEAN joint appeal during foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach's visit to Jakarta. "Now they have changed their minds and say they want to speak with Mr Mokhtar (Kusumaatmaja)" -- the Indonesian foreign minister.

PROVINCIAL OFFICIAL ASKS PROTEST OF LAO FIRING

BK060121 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 6 Jul 84 p 5

[Text] Nong Khai -- The provincial authority has asked the Thai Embassy in Vientiane to lodge a protest over Wednesday's cross-border shooting in Bung Kan District.

Deputy Governor Prida Nisaicharoen told the BANGKOK POST that Thai Ambassador to Laos Somphong Fasichampa, had been informed of the incident. Provincial security forces have started an investigation into the shooting, he added.

A Thai villager was injured on Wednesday when Laotian troops opened fire across the Mekong River at a naval station in Bung Kan District. Military sources said villagers' houses were also damaged in a hail of M-60 machinegun bullets and rocket-propelled grenades launched by Laotian troops. The attack triggered retaliatory action from a Thai naval unit, the sources added.

Meanwhile an army spokesman yesterday urged Laos to hold negotiations with Thailand to decide whether three disputed villages were Thai or Laotian. Army Secretary Maj-Gen Narudon Detpradiyut said that Thai troops will not withdraw from Ban Mai, Ban Klang and Ban Sawang unless Laos can prove ownership of the villages. "If Laos thinks it has all the evidence to back up its claim over the villages, then (they should) come to the negotiating table," he said.

On Wednesday Laotian Ambassador Khamphan Simmalavong demanded Thai troops leave the villages before talks can start. "We can't pull out the troops because they are on Thai soil," Maj-Gen Narudon said. "We may be referring to different maps but that can be settled through negotiations." Troops from the First Cavalry Division are guarding workers building a four-kilometre road linking the three villages with Ban Bo Bia in Uttaradit Province.

In a related development Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach called for a "peaceful solution" of the dispute providing Thai forces are withdrawn from the villages.

THAI PAPER REPORTS KHMER ROUGE ATTACKS BASE

BK010200 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 1 Jul 84 p 3

[Text] Aranyaprathet -- Some 500 fully-armed Khmer Rouge soldiers attacked a Vietnamese base 20 kilometres southeast of here yesterday morning, prompting an artillery exchange which lasted until late afternoon. Border sources said Khmer Rouge soldiers of the 108th Regiment started pounding the Vietnamese 9th Division base at O Ta Phun, east of Phnum Mak Hoeun mountain range, with 75mm recoilless rifles and 100mm mortars after dawn.

The attack prompted an hour-long heavy artillery duel with the Vietnamese using 120mm mortars and 107mm rockets. Several Vietnamese shells landed about 500 metres from the Thai border opposite Ban Khlong Namsai.

ICK CHAIRMAN SARRE ARRIVES FOR OFFICIAL VISIT

BK060159 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 6 Jul 84 p 3

[Text] The chairman of the International Conference on Kampuchea's ad hoc Massamabri Sarre arrived in Bangkok last night optimistic that the Democratic Kampuchea coalition would retain its seat in the United Nations.

Mr Sarre who is on a three-day official visit as guest of the Foreign Ministry said he was gathering information on the Kampuchean situation. His visit is his third to Thailand in support of the UN's resolution on Kampuchea which calls for the total withdrawal of foreign forces and self-determination for the Khmer people.

Mr Sarre had visited Australia and New Zealand before coming to Thailand. He is scheduled to visit Jakarta to brief ASEAN foreign ministers. Mr Sarre who is also permanent representative in the UN for Senegal will meet Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila at 11 a.m. today after calling on Deputy First Army Region Commander Maj-Gen Phichit Kunlawanit.

MINISTRY REJECTS CALL TO REVIEW PRESS OFFICERS

BK060131 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 6 Jul 84 p 1

[Text] The Interior Ministry has rejected a call by eight press associations to review its appointment of three Army officers as additional press officers.

An informed source said a ministry meeting yesterday agreed unanimously that it was unnecessary to agree to the press demand as Interior Minister Sitthi Chirarot had already explained to journalists that the Army press officers had no authority to close any newspaper. Gen Sitthi explained that the duty of Army press officers was to check news reports concerning military affairs and personnel. There are altogether nine Army press officers.

FURTHER ON FOREIGN MINISTERS' LAOS CONFERENCE

Interview With Nguyen Co Thach

OWO50931 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 4 Jul 84

[Text] Returning home after attending the ninth conference of the three Indochinese countries, Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach today, 4 July, granted an interview to the Voice of Vietnam correspondent. The interview follows:

[Begin recording] [Correspondent] Comrade Minister, please let us know what is the conference's assessment of China's land-grabbing attacks on Vietnam's six northern border provinces?

[Thach] The conference of the three foreign ministers fully considered China's war escalation acts at the Vietnam-China border in the context of the Chinese reactionaries' exerting military pressure on the Sino-Lao border and inciting the Thai reactionaries to cause tension along the Kampuchean-Thai border and invade three hamlets of Laos. These moves, which took place in close succession during and after the China trips of the U.S. President and the commander in chief of the Thai Army, prove that the Beijing reactionaries, in collusion with U.S. imperialism and the Thai reactionary forces, are implementing their expansionist and hegemonist policy to oppose the three Indochinese countries and to undermine peace and stability in Southeast Asia.

[Correspondent] Comrade Minister, what is your comment on Thailand's proposal for talks with Laos to settle peacefully the problem of the three occupied Lao hamlets?

[Thach] At the end of May 1984, Thailand agreed with Laos to peacefully settle this problem. Right after that, however, on 6 June 1984, the Thai reactionaries resorted to armed force and violence to occupy the three Lao hamlets. After occupying the hamlets, Thailand proposed peaceful negotiations to Laos. This meant that Thailand is entitled to use force to occupy Lao territory whereas Laos is not allowed to exercise its legitimate right of self-defense to safeguard its territory. At the same time, we find the Thai reactionaries' proposal for peaceful negotiations contains another meaning. If Thailand proposed and agreed to peaceful negotiations at the end of May only to use this as a cover-up for their use of force to occupy Lao territory on 6 June 1984, then their proposal for peaceful negotiations this time may be another move to cover up a possible plot of invading Lao territory once again. The People's Republic of Kampuchea and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam fully support Laos' stand to settle this issue peacefully, but first and foremost Thailand must completely withdraw its troops from Laos' territory, that is, withdraw from the three aforementioned hamlets.

[Correspondent] Comrade Minister, what has been international reaction to the recent partial withdrawal of Vietnamese Army volunteers from Kampuchea?

[Thach] As you know, this time, international reaction to our partial troops withdrawal in June 1984 has been very positive, because public opinion has seen more and more clearly that the partial withdrawals of Vietnamese Army volunteers from Kampuchea have been the result of the growth of the Kampuchean people and the Kampuchean Army, and of the setback and weakness of the Pol Pot clique.

That is the victory of the Kampuchean people and, at the same time, the failure of the Chinese and Thai reactionaries in their scheme to force the Vietnamese Army volunteers to withdraw completely and quickly from Kampuchea so that they can bring the Pol Pot clique back to Kampuchea to counter the rebirth of the Kampuchean people, or to force the Vietnamese Army volunteers to bog down in Kampuchea forever and become unable to withdraw. In order to cover up their setback, the Chinese and Thai reactionaries have claimed that this was not a troop withdrawal, but a troop rotation. To us, what is of decisive importance is to defeat China's schemes, as I said earlier, not to use propaganda.

[Correspondent] Comrade Minister, at the Vientiane conference, the three foreign ministers have agreed to make the ASEAN proposal a basis for negotiation between the two groups of countries. Does this contradict ASEAN's statement that the Indochinese countries have rejected their proposal?

[Thach] True, previously, ASEAN did mention the Indochinese countries' rejection. But the truth is this: The ASEAN states, while completely rejecting all the Indochinese countries' proposals, have adamantly demanded that the Indochinese countries accept their 21 September 1983 proposal. Our three Indochinese countries have proposed that ASEAN and Indochina hold talks with each other, using the 21 September 1983 ASEAN proposal and the 29 January 1984 Indochina proposal as the bases for discussion. That means complete equality for both sides, and mutual respect. That is sensible and reasonable.

[Correspondent] Comrade Minister, the three foreign ministers' conference said that ASEAN approved of Indonesia's continued dialogue with Vietnam, but according to Western reports, it seems that a number of circles in Thailand oppose it.

[Thach] We, the three Indochinese countries, welcome the ASEAN's approval of Indonesia's continued activities aimed at peace and stability in Southeast Asia. Also, the three Indochinese countries welcome Vietnam's continued dialogue with Indonesia in order to lead to peace and stability in Southeast Asia. We have been officially informed of ASEAN's approval of Indonesia's continuation of peace activities. We welcome it. As for the possibility of a number of circles' nonapproval of it, that is ASEAN's internal affair. It is not our concern.

[Correspondent] Thank you, Comrade Minister. [end recording]

NHAN DAN Editorial

BK040944 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 3 Jul 84

[4 July NHAN DAN editorial: "For the Sake of Peace and Stability in Southeast Asia"]

[Text] The just stand and the good-will attitude of the Indochinese countries toward a dialogue in Southeast Asia for the sake of peace and stability in the region were once again emphasized at the ninth conference of the three foreign ministers of Laos, Kampuchea, and Vietnam in Vientiane, the capital of the LPDR.

This regular conference of the Indochinese foreign ministers was held at a time of remarkable developments in the region. Vietnam, Laos, and Kampuchea have had new successes in all respects and have achieved constant growth. The PRK had had great political, economic, military, and diplomatic successes over the past 5 years since its rebirth.

With its international prestige being increasingly enhanced, the PRK now can firmly cope with all the enemy's challenges. In particular, the sterling victories scored last spring by the Kampuchean Revolutionary Armed Forces in cooperation with the Vietnamese Army volunteers have caused the genocidal Pol Pot army remnants and other reactionary Khmer groups to further deteriorate and disintegrate.

The partial withdrawal of Vietnamese Army volunteers from Kampuchea last June has reflected not only the good will for peace of the three Indochinese countries, but also the rapid growth and the stability of the PRK. This situation shows that all attempts by the Chinese expansionist and hegemonist clique and its henchmen to reverse the Kampuchean situation in their favor will only be an illusion. The close solidarity between Vietnam, Laos, and Kampuchea is a very important factor for ensuring peace and security in the region.

The Southeast Asian situation is now marked with new tension and complications caused by the Chinese expansionists in collusion with the U.S. imperialists and the Thai ultrarightist forces. Beijing's maneuvers, such as sending hundreds of thousands of troops to carry out provocations against, intrusions into, and shellings of Vietnam's six northern border provinces since early April 1984 with an intensity regarded as the greatest since China's defeat in its February 1979 war of aggression; massing its troops to exercise pressure at Laos' northern border; giving blood transfusions to the Pol Pot army remnants so that they can carry out their subversive activities against the PRK; and encouraging the reactionary circles in Bangkok to illegally occupy three Lao villages, show that the Beijing ruling circles have colluded with the United States in intensifying their multifaceted war of sabotage against the three Indochinese countries. It is clear that Beijing's Great-Han expansionist and hegemonist schemes against the three Indochinese countries and Southeast Asia remain unchanged. Public opinion in the region has become increasingly aware of China's dangerous policy, viewing this as the main cause of tension and instability in Southeast Asia.

Beijing's noisy propaganda campaign, which has been launched over the past few days to distort the strategic alliance between the Soviet Union and Vietnam, is nothing more than clumsy slander aimed at misleading public opinion and covering up the dangerous plots and actions of Chinese expansionism and hegemonism in this part of the world. Beijing's increased collusion with U.S. imperialism and Japanese militarism has triggered a high degree of alertness in public opinion in Southeast Asia.

The trend toward dialogue between the ASEAN states and the Indochinese countries has continued to develop despite sabotage attempts by Beijing and its followers. In the recent past, many useful visits and exchanges of views took place. The visit of Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach to Indonesia and Australia was instrumental in enhancing mutual understanding between countries in the region for the sake of peace and stability in Southeast Asia.

The decisions made at the ninth conference of the three Indochinese foreign ministers asserting the correct stand of Vietnam, Laos, and Kampuchea in the defense of their independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity against the dangerous schemes of the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists in collusion with the U.S. imperialists and other reactionary forces are very significant and timely and serve as a powerful source of encouragement for the causes of building socialism and defending the fatherland of each country in the Indochinese Peninsula. Despite some differences, the ASEAN and Indochinese countries share the same desire and interests in easing tension, enhancing mutual understanding, and seeking ways to gradually bring about lasting peace and stability for Southeast Asia, free from foreign interference and in keeping with the interests of all the countries in the region and with the interests of peace in the world.

The Vientiane conference's proposals for opening dialogues between the two groups of countries -- ASEAN and Indochinese -- using the ASEAN states' 21 September 1983 proposals and the three Indochinese countries' 29 January 1984 proposals as well as all the other proposals previously put forward by the two sides as a basis for discussion are regarded as a good-will, fair, and reasonable attitude aimed at creating favorable conditions for all parties concerned to examine on an egalitarian basis all the opinions they have put forward without the imposition of the will of one party upon another so as to reach overall agreements beneficial to Southeast Asian peace and stability.

Over the past 5 years, the rightist forces in the Thai leadership and in some other countries in the region have been pressured by China into pursuing their policy of confrontation against the three Indochinese countries. However, their efforts have failed to reverse the situation in this peninsula and have, on the contrary, brought about increasingly serious difficulties and deadlocks, thus creating more conditions for Chinese expansionism, in collusion with U.S. imperialism and Japanese militarism, to increase its infiltration into the region and to do harm to the ASEAN countries.

Conducting dialogue between the two groups of ASEAN and Indochinese countries will be an important initial step in the process of calming the situation and easing tension in the advance toward consolidating peace and stability in the region in keeping with the profound aspirations and the genuine interests of 350 million Southeast Asian people. If they have the desire to solve all the outstanding problems in the region through peaceful negotiations as frequently claimed, the ASEAN countries must demonstrate it by positively responding to all the proposals for dialogue if joint efforts are to be made to build Southeast Asia into a zone of peace, stability, and cooperation.

Hanoi Commentary

BK051006 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 3 Jul 84

[Station commentary: "Struggle for Peace and Stability in Southeast Asia"]

[Text] The ninth conference of the Lao, Kampuchean, and Vietnamese foreign ministers took place in Vientiane at a time when the Chinese rulers in collusion with the imperialists and the ultrarightist reactionaries among the Thai ruling circles are accelerating their hostile acts against the three Indochinese countries, straining and complicating the regional situation, and undermining peace and stability in Southeast Asia.

Beijing and Bangkok are always plotting to exert all kinds of pressure in order to weaken and gradually annex the three Indochinese countries, implementing their national policy of expansionism and hegemonism. However, in the past 6 months, despite the cruel and barbarous enemy acts of war and the many complicated problems in their countries -- the consequences of many years of war -- the three Indochinese countries are still able to accelerate their revolutionary cause and to successfully implement their tasks of socioeconomic construction. They have achieved victories in all respects to increasingly strengthen the position and power of each individual country and of all the three countries and to ever firmly consolidate the militant solidarity and comprehensive cooperation among the three countries that nothing can destroy.

Particularly, the PRK's great and all-around achievements must be mentioned. The Beijing expansionists and hegemonists and their reactionary followers have strived to besiege and isolate Kampuchea. They have sabotaged and interfered with the revival of the Kampuchean people. However, they have incurred one setback after another.

Following the two withdrawals of troops in 1982 and 1983, the partial withdrawal of Vietnamese volunteer troops in June 1984 is eloquent proof of the growth and stability of the PRK, of the close solidarity between the Vietnamese and Kampuchean peoples, and of the SRV's unswerving policy of respecting the independence, sovereignty, and self-determination of the Kampuchean people. This is also a realistic token of the policy of peace and goodwill of the three Indochinese countries.

The ninth conference of the Lao, Kampuchean, and Vietnamese foreign ministers in Vientiane is pleased with the victories of the three Indochinese peoples in the first half-year amidst the new tense and complicated situation caused by the frenzied hostile acts of the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists in collusion with the imperialists and other reactionaries.

The conference welcomed the successful diplomatic activities of the three Indochinese countries since the eighth conference, the results of Minister Hun Sen's visits to African countries, the very successful activities of Lao Foreign Ministry leaders in consolidating the international position of Laos and in contributing to peace and cooperation in the region, and the positive results of the SRV foreign minister's visits to Indonesia and Australia and the contacts between responsible Vietnamese and Indonesian officials in the recent past.

All of these activities have enhanced the international prestige and position of the three Indochinese countries, improved their mutual understanding, and put forth measures to gradually bring about peace and stability in Southeast Asia without any foreign intervention, benefiting all regional countries and world peace.

The participants in the ninth conference of the Lao, Kampuchean, and Vietnamese foreign ministers have expressed their attitude by vehemently condemning the Chinese rulers for their acts of war along the Sino-Vietnamese border and the Thai authorities for their illegal attack and occupation of three Lao villages in Sayaboury Province.

They voiced their viewpoints and stand on the situation along the Kampuchean-Thai border and were quick to reach an agreement on all measures to bring about security and peace to both sides along the Kampuchean-Thai border with the guarantee of international control.

The conference's communique has manifested clearly and uniformly the correct stand and good-will attitude of the three Indochinese countries. This is the stand of peace that advocates dialogue to resolve problems on the basis of negotiating proposals by both sides and ensures their own peace and security and, at the same time, the peace and security of other countries. This is also to ensure respect for each other's independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity without any foreign interference.

The three Indochinese countries' unswerving desire is to establish normal relations with the PRC and the Kingdom of Thailand and to build a borderline of peace and friendship.

When examining the conference's communique, people of conscience will see the positive factors in the viewpoints and stand of the three Indochinese countries. They are completely different from the stand of the rulers in China and ASEAN countries who adamantly cling to their old stand of maintaining threats and intervening in the internal affairs of the three Indochinese countries, of imposing irrational solutions, and of reserving for themselves the right of freedom of action while depriving the three Indochinese countries of their right to legitimate self-defense. Once again, through the Vientiane communique, the general public can see more clearly who has the correct stand and good will and who really wants peace and stability in Southeast Asia.

Time and facts over the past 5 years are enough to prove that all pressure and acts of war can in no way threaten the three Indochinese countries, nor can they prevent the advance of these countries. The hostile policy of the Beijing and Thai rulers against the three Indochinese countries only leads them into defeats and deadlock. We hope that the ASEAN countries scrupulously consider the Vientiane communique and positively respond to our proposals in the interest of peace and stability in Southeast Asia, to the legitimate demands of the regional peoples, and to the aspiration of world progressives.

USSR Views

OW051658 Hanoi VNA in English 1540 GMT 5 Jul 84

[Text] Hanoi VNA July 5 -- "The proposals of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea are practical and constructive measures to ease tension, consolidate peace and enhance stability in Southeast Asia," says the daily PRAVDA of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union Central Committee commenting on the ninth conference of the Indochinese foreign ministers held recently in Vientiane. For its part, the Soviet daily IZVESTIYA on July 4 said that the conference once again demonstrated the three Indochinese people's loyalty to their aspiration for peace, and their unchanged readiness to enter into dialogue with their neighbours.

The Soviet news agency TASS in a relevant commentary said: "The Soviet Union and all progressive forces in the world welcome and support the constructive external policy of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea aimed at easing tension and creating an atmosphere of mutual trust among nations."

USSR ECONOMIC MANAGERIAL EXPERTS AWARDED MEDALS

OW050859 Hanoi VNA in English 0754 GMT 5 Jul 84

[Text] Hanoi VNA July 5 -- The Vietnamese Government has awarded the Friendship Medal to a group of five Soviet experts headed by B.V. Alekseyevich, who have helped Vietnamese economic managerial cadres to raise their Russian knowledge before they are sent to the Soviet Union for further study. The decoration was made on July 2 by Nguyen Van Tran, director of the Institute for Research of Economic Management, in the presence of Anatoliy Ivanovich Loupar, scientific and technical counsellor of the Soviet Embassy in Vietnam.

LENINGRAD INVENTIONS, INNOVATIONS EXHIBIT OPENS

OW050755 Hanoi VNA in English 0735 GMT 5 Jul 84

[Text] Hanoi VNA July 5 -- An exhibition entitled "Inventions and Innovations To Rationalize Production in Leningrad in Service of the National Economy" was inaugurated on Tuesday in Ho Chi Minh City, the sister city of Leningrad. The exhibition was co-sponsored by the municipal culture and information service and the association of inventors and innovators of the Soviet Union and Leningrad for rationalization of production. On display are 140 charts and models presenting inventions and innovations of high value for production and the people's life.

Present at the inauguration ceremony were Le Quang Chanh, vice chairman of the People's Committee, and Pham Van Ba, vice chairman of the city branch of the committee over solidarity and friendship with other peoples. Also present were C.A. Volkov, Soviet consul general to Ho Chi Minh City, Chief Engineer Leonid Kalinovskiy, director of the exhibition, and representatives of the general consulates of Kampuchea, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Poland, the German Democratic Republic, and the Republic of France.

TRUONG CHINH RECEIVES MONGOLIAN AMBASSADOR

OW021556 Hanoi VNA in English 1517 GMT 2 Jul 84

[Text] Hanoi VNA July 2 -- Truong Chinh, Political Bureau member of the C.P.V. CC and president of the Council of State, today received Rabdangiyn Gunsen, Mongolian ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Vietnam. The president had a cordial talk with the Mongolian diplomat. Present at the reception was Nguyen Viet Dung, director of the office of the National Assembly and of the Council of State.

To Lead Delegation to MPR

BK031634 Hanoi VNA in English 1546 GMT 3 Jul 84

[Text] Hanoi VNA July 3 -- A delegation of the party and state of Socialist Republic of Vietnam will leave shortly for an official visit to the Mongolian Peoples Republic, says communique of the Foreign Ministry here today. The delegation to be led by Truong Chinh, Political Bureau member of the C.P.V. Central Committee and president of the State Council, will be guest of the Central Committee of the People's Revolutionary Party of Mongolia and the Peoples Great Hural.

Envoy's Press Conference

OW051700 Hanoi VNA in English 1545 GMT 5 Jul 84

[Text] Hanoi VNA July 5 -- Rabdangiyn Gunsen, Mongolian ambassador to Vietnam, held a press conference here today on the 63rd National Day of the Mongolian People's Republic (July 2).

It was attended by representatives of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs, the International Department and the Department for Propaganda and Training of the C.P.V. Central Committee, and mass media workers.

The Mongolian ambassador spoke of the achievements recorded by the Mongolian people over the past 63 years and the consistent foreign policy of the Mongolian party and state which is to unceasingly consolidate and broaden Mongolia's friendship and all-round cooperation with the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries, enhance peace and security in Asia and the rest of the world, promote friendship and cooperation among nations, and actively take part in the struggle of the world people for defending peace and preventing the danger of a nuclear war.

Praising the fraternal friendship and close cooperation between Mongolia and Vietnam, he affirmed that the party, government and people of Mongolia always side with the Vietnamese people in their just struggle and continue supporting the policy and tireless efforts of Vietnam and the other Indochinese countries for peace.

Ambassador Rabdangiyn Gunsen said: "Public opinion in Mongolia energetically condemns the hostile acts of the imperialist and expansionist forces against the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and the People's Republic of Kampuchea and demands that they stop immediately those acts and respect the sovereignty of Vietnam and the other Indochinese countries".

He expressed his belief that the expected visit to Mongolia by a delegation of the Vietnamese party and state led by Truong Chinh, Political Bureau member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee, and president of the State Council, would mark a new and important development of the relations between the two countries.

TRUONG CHINH, OTHERS MEET WITH YOUNG PIONEERS

OW051730 Hanoi VNA in English 1554 GMT 5 Jul 84

[Text] Hanoi VNA July 5 -- Vietnamese party and state leaders cordially met here on Wednesday afternoon with some 200 Young Pioneers who are taking part in the current national meeting of "Little Dien Bien Phu Combatants" organized on the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the Dien Bien Phu victory. Also present were delegations of the Lao and Kampuchean Young Pioneers.

"Little Dien Bien Phu Combatant" is the title awarded to those young pioneers throughout the country who have obtained commendable achievements in study and labour and who have good behaviour.

Present on the occasion were Truong Chinh, Political Bureau member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee and president of the State Council; Nguyen Huu Tho, vice-president of the State Council and chairman of the National Assembly; Vu Mao, member of the C.P.V. Central Committee and first secretary of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union Central Committee; and others.

On behalf of the Vietnamese Young Pioneers, Tran Phuong Anh informed President Truong Chinh and other officials of their outstanding achievements in all fields in the 1983-84 school-year and expressed their determination to strive for more achievements in anticipation of another movement to be organized under the theme "Welcoming the Victory of the Ho Chi Minh Campaign".

Representatives of the Lao and Kampuchean Young Pioneers' delegations expressed their joy for having been invited to attend the Vietnamese Young Pioneers' meeting. They said this was a good opportunity for them to exchange experiences with their Vietnamese friends on how to organize emulation in study, labour and other work at school.

Addressing the meeting, President Truong Chinh pointed to the need for the authorities at all levels, school-teachers and parents of the pupils to create every favourable condition for the children to enjoy their summer vacation and to make good preparations for their next school-year.

On behalf of the party Central Committee, the National Assembly, the State Council and the Council of Ministers, President Truong Chinh presented the Vietnamese Young Pioneers with a lacquer painting featuring a portrait of President Ho Chi Minh. He also presented the Lao and Kampuchean Young Pioneers' delegations each with a lacquer painting showing President Ho Chi Minh's pile-dwelling.

The meeting ended with the rendition of the song "As if Uncle Ho Were Still With Us on our Victory Day".

NHAN DAN EDITORIAL VIEWS INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION

BK281154 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 27 Jun 84

[NHAN DAN 28 June editorial: "New Progress on the Industrial Production Front"]

[Text] In the 1st half of this year, by developing the positive factors of 1983, the industrial sectors have strived to overcome the shortage of energy and raw and other materials in order continually to develop production, achieving progress in implementing the state plan.

They have achieved 42.8 percent of the annual plan norm for industrial production, an increase of 11.2 percent over the same period last year. Noteworthy was that in the field of state-run production, some weaknesses have been initially overcome at both central and local levels, and there were higher rates of increase in handicraft production. Some of the main products have also increased in fair amounts as compared to the same period last year. Increases in industrial production are partly due to the fact that some new construction projects have been commissioned, creating new production capability. Of significance, though, is that all sectors at every level and all primary production installations have developed their collective mastery with every passing day and have strived to exploit their potential to accelerate production. The rearrangement of production, the improvement of management, and the implementation of new policies on wages, products, bonuses, and contracts in production and construction continue to develop their effect on promoting the labor emulation movement.

Although industrial production has progressed, it is still behind the plan. Low levels have been attained in the production of such important items as coal, cement, fertilizer, and water pumps, and in such consumer goods as sugar, tea, cigarettes, bicycles, and spare parts. The quality of products has not improved, production costs continue to soar, and waste of raw and other materials is still serious. Export has not been well served by industrial production. These weaknesses and shortcomings are partly caused by some objective difficulties and partly by poor management. Although the managerial task has undergone some changes, there are still some restrictions that prevent primary production installations from even more vigorously developing their independence in production and business and from better cashing in on the various potentials in terms of labor, machinery, equipment, and other facilities in order to increase productivity, quality, and efficiency.

To fulfill this year's state plan, just as on the agricultural front, the industrial sector must strive very hard in the last 6 months of the year. Difficulties resulting from shortages of fuel, supplies, raw materials, and spare parts still remain very severe. Although weather conditions do not directly affect industrial production to the extent they affect agricultural production, the rainy season, typhoons, and floods pose a big obstacle to some activities, especially branches and trades that operate in the open air. While the economy is still unbalanced in many respects, the difficulties mentioned above cannot be overcome in a short time. The important thing is that every establishment, every sector, and every echelon must be fully aware of these difficulties, must further enhance the spirit of self-reliance and self-strengthening, and must strive to turn out a larger volume of production with the same or smaller supply of materials. We must review every plan norm; those localities and units that fall short of the norms must take positive and more effective measures to fulfill these norms at all costs. All localities that enjoy favorable conditions must strive to overfulfill the plan. Fuel and supplies must be reserved for the production of key items, especially those designed to serve agriculture, products for export, and essential consumer goods.

Lowering production costs and improving product quality still remains the primary concern in industrial production. By applying scientific and technological progress, rationalizing production, and employing other managerial methods, every establishment must strive to fulfill their production and construction plans with regard to both quantity and quality and use supplies, raw material, fuel, and electricity with the utmost economy. The sectors and echelons in charge of enterprises must maintain a closer watch over the basic units, promptly remove the difficulties and bottlenecks facing them, and help fulfill their tasks. The leading role played by industry in the economy must be reflected in that all industrial branches must do their best to fulfill this year's industrial plan.

MOKHTAR COMMENTS ON MEETING WITH THATCHER ENVOY

BK041405 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1200 GMT 4 Jul 84

[Text] Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja said the interests of developing countries in trade have received sufficient attention at the recent London summit meeting. This augurs well for the expansion of economic relations between developed and developing countries in the coming years. Minister Mokhtar said this to newsmen in Jakarta today after receiving Sir (Christen Chekov), a special envoy of British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher who has been assigned to Jakarta to meet with Minister Mokhtar in his capacity as chairman of the ASEAN Standing Committee. According to Mokhtar, ASEAN's call on developed countries to help developing countries' economic meetings by providing facilities in trade relations had attracted sufficient attention at the London summit. The London summit, which was held last month, was attended by the heads of state of the USA, Canada, Britain, FRG, France, Italy, and Japan. The hour-long meeting between Minister Mokhtar and (Christen Chekov) is considered useful and constructive. The British special envoy said both sides expressed optimism in facing the expansion of future cooperation in spite of existing obstacles on the relations between developed and developing countries.

MOKHTAR VIEWS KAMPUCHEAN PROBLEM, ASEAN

BK051405 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1200 GMT 5 Jul 84

[Text] The unity of the Kampuchean people is a prerequisite for the attainment of a permanent and peaceful solution to the conflict in that country. At a meeting with mass media chief editors, including those of Radio Republik Indonesia and Televisi Republik Indonesia in Jakarta today, Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja said the present disunity has brought about the involvement of third parties which join hands in fueling the dispute in Kampuchea, so that it is now highly fragmented. According to Minister Mokhtar, it takes time and patience to gather and reunite the fragments into its original entity. The foreign minister reiterated that as long as the unity of the Kampuchean people is not yet realized, it is difficult to find a solution to the problem. ASEAN's peace concept is just one of the ways to help solve the problem peacefully, but the key still lies with the sincerity of the Kampuchean people to live in peace among themselves. touching on the progress of ASEAN, Mokhtar said that ASEAN is getting more and more consolidated and is now recognized as a strong economic, social, and cultural grouping as well as a likeable partner. He said ASEAN is not only accepted by the governments of its member countries, but it is also favorably perceived by people of all walks of life. Mokhtar said that in order to consolidate the organizational structure of ASEAN, it is necessary to expand ASEAN's committees, especially its Secretariat.

MOKHTAR SEES EAST TIMOR ISSUE AS INTERNAL AFFAIR

BK031702 Jakarta International Service in English 0800 GMT 3 Jul 84

[Text] Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja said the problem of East Timor is an internal affair of Indonesia and in this connection, no other countries, including Australia, may interfere in it. In an interview of television in Jakarta last night, the minister said since it integrated itself with Indonesia, East Timor has become part of Indonesia and any problem arising there has become the internal affair of Indonesia. The East Timor problem has flared up as an issue again in Australia since a planned visit by a delegation of Australia Embassy in Jakarta to the region was postponed last month. Australia Foreign Minister Bill Hayden was reported as saying that their postponement could affect Indonesia-Australia relations.

MALAYSIAMUSA HITAM WARNS ORGANIZERS OF DEMONSTRATIONS

BK051449 Kuala Lumpur Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 5 Jul 84

[Text] Datuk Musa Hitam has warned that stern action will be taken against those who act irresponsibly and without regard to laws in organizing demonstrations. The deputy prime minister says that the authorities have to be firm in the interest of law and order because of the growing tendency to hold demonstrations. He says the practice of taking issues to the streets can cause havoc and threaten national security and public order.

Datuk Musa, who is also home affairs minister, says that many demonstrations were held in the last few months. The demonstrations were held to protest against actions by the public or the private sectors which had caused dissatisfaction, uneasiness, or fear among the people. He says he is aware that most of those who took part in the demonstrations included ordinary people who believed in the need for settling the issues [words indistinct], but there also are those who were opportunists and who encourage demonstrations so that they can fish in troubled waters. Saying that people can express their views through the media, letters, and memoranda, and their members of Parliament, he warns that the government will not keep still if laws are discarded and issues are taken to the streets.

SINGAPORETHAI PAPER INTERVIEWS DHANABALAN ON KAMPUCHEA

BK290225 Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 29 Jun 84 p 5

["Excerpts" of "recent" interview given by Singapore Foreign Minister Suppiah Dhanabalan to NATION REVIEW Reporter Kavi Choong]

[Excerpts] Q: For the upcoming ASEAN foreign ministers' meeting in Jakarta next month, will Singapore come up with any new proposals?

A: No. There will be no new proposal. ASEAN has already made a number of proposals. It is up to Vietnam to respond.

Q: Security cooperation among ASEAN member countries, as well as between individual ASEAN nations and outside powers has been on the rise recently. Do you feel that ASEAN is moving in the direction of security cooperation in addition to economic and cultural cooperation?

A: No. I would not say that we are moving toward great military cooperation in an ASEAN-wide basis. We are not. But ASEAN countries have bilateral military cooperations, for example, Singapore with Malaysia, Malaysia with Indonesia, Malaysia with Thailand and Singapore with Indonesia. There are series of bilateral military exercises and other forms of cooperation. As to whether ASEAN will move towards military cooperation on an ASEAN-wide basis, it is not the intention of ASEAN to do so, as clearly stated in various ASEAN declarations. However, I think it would be very foolish of us to say that regardless of what has happened in the region, regardless of a threat we will never cooperate on an ASEAN-wide basis. We have to watch and see the development in the region. At present, there is absolutely no intention to cooperate militarily on an ASEAN-wide basis.

Q: Is there any justification to some scholars' claims that there are internal conflicts among the ASEAN countries on how to solve the Kampuchean problem?

A: Well, I think, if I may say so, some scholars and some journalists also find it is not interesting to write about a situation where there is stability and cooperation, because it doesn't make interesting reading. If there's difference of opinion, if there's a quarrel, it is more interesting to write about such a thing. It attracts more attention. As far as Kampuchea is concerned, anybody who has studied the ASEAN countries' position was first enunciated in early 1979. [sentence as published] Vietnam invaded Kampuchea in 1978, in January 1979 we met in Bangkok, and since then ASEAN has been making statements, making proposals, which are arrived at by a consensus of all the members, and you can see that there is no difference. Now the way different countries present the proposals varies. Of course it means I speak differently from you, different people speak differently, and we also agree within ASEAN that some countries, because of previous connections and because of past history, can pursue closer communication with Vietnam, like Indonesia for example, but it does not mean that Indonesia has got a different point of view. At the last meeting of ASEAN foreign ministers, which was held in Jakarta in May, it was made quite clear. Many people thought that Indonesia was going in a different direction, it's not true. We are now asking Indonesia to pursue discussions with Vietnam and as I said everything is up to Vietnam now to respond.

Q: Are you satisfied with the level of assistance given by friendly countries to the non-communist resistance forces? And, will Singapore increase its material aid to these groups?

A: The whole idea of building up a non-communist resistance took some time to be accepted by the countries of Japan and ASEAN and by countries which want to see Kampuchean independence established. But the fact is today that we do have a viable non-communist resistance group, and an increasing number of countries are not only giving political and diplomatic support but also providing material support. Of course, we can always say that more support would be welcome. It is true, there could be more support, but we must be realistic, we cannot expect support to be increased for them. People who want to give support want to see how effectively this material support is used. There is no point in giving them large supplies of food, medicine and arms, when they do not have the capacity to absorb or when there is a great danger that these materials will fall into Vietnamese hands if the camps of the resistance groups are suddenly attacked. So, I think there have been certain evaluations about rapid and sharp increase of supplies, but supplies have been increasing, and I am quite sure that as the resistance continues to show that it is viable and it is able to engage the Vietnamese successfully, more countries will be prepared to supply.

Our position has always been very clear. We have made it clear that it is not the support of Singapore that is going to determine the outcome of the armed resistance. There are much bigger countries more capable of giving the kind of support the resistance requires and these countries must be forthcoming.

Q: How do you assess the just concluded Vietnamese dry-season offensive against the Khmer resistance forces and the recent Vietnamese move that there be peace talks between ASEAN and Vietnam either in Australia and India?

A: I think that the dry season offensive first of all showed that the Vietnamese are having problems with Kampuchea. Their Army's not as powerful, not at all effective; they were not able to do all they had set out to do. And secondly, it showed that the Kampuchean resistance is becoming more strong and more effective.

One of the reasons why the dry season offensive was delayed, was not as effective, was that the communication lines of the Vietnamese Army were affected, ammunition and fuel dumps were destroyed, and all these things related and had a bearing on the effectiveness of the Vietnamese dry season offensive. The Vietnamese are not having their way. If the Vietnamese were not able to wipe out the resistance in 1979 when they had the resistance on the run, there is very little hope for them, four years later, when the Kampuchean resistance had become so much stronger and better organized, that the Vietnamese can, in effect, run them out. As far as talks are concerned, we have always kept an open line with Vietnam and as I said just now we have asked Indonesia to be a special line of communication with Vietnam, if it is willing to respond. We have not had any formal offer to hold talks in Australia or India. But it does not matter where the conference is held, there is no reason why we should go to Australia to India. If the Vietnamese are sincere we can talk anywhere.

TRIAL OF SENIOR DIPLOMAT TAN HELD IN CAMERA

BK041249 Hong Kong AFP in English 1208 GMT 4 Jul 84

[By John Thomas]

[Excerpt] Singapore, July 4 (AFP) -- The trial of a senior Singapore diplomat and his private business associate on charges of violating the Official Secrets Act went into camera today on the prosecution's plea that publicity for the leaked documents might embarrass the United States and Japan. The prosecution said two of the papers contained notes on the separate discussions Singapore Finance, Trade and Industry Minister Tony Tan had with U.S. Commerce Secretary Malcolm Baldrige and Federal Reserve Board Chairman Paul Volcker in Washington last September.

The third document contained Singapore Foreign Ministry comments on the ministerial talks covering U.S. economic trends and references to the political and economic impact of the trial of former Japanese Prime Minister Kakuei Tanaka for the Lockheed bribery scandal at that time, the prosecution said at opening of the trial. Senior District Judge Michael Khoo today accepted the prosecution's argument that the examination of the authors of the documents, Trade and Industry Ministry's Deputy Director Tan Jee Say and Foreign Ministry's Japan-South Korea Desk Director Bernard Baker in open court could lead to disclosures prejudicial to Singapore's relations with those countries. Frederick Tan Im Kian, the then protocol and consular director in Singapore Foreign Ministry, is charged with passing his ministry's notes on the meetings to Phua Keng Tong, the former finance manager of the electronics company, Philips, and attempting to give the other two documents to Phua. According to Tan's cautioned statement to police read in court earlier, the documents were meant to help Phua assess the market trends for the U.S. dollar into which the two men were to convert their Hong Kong dollar holdings which had caused them heavy losses.

Tan and Phua bought about six million Hong Kong dollars (770,000 U.S.) misreading the declining futures market trend during the Sino-British talks on the sovereignty of Hong Kong after 1997. The fall in the Hong Kong dollar caused them a total loss of about 229,000 Singapore dollars (114,000 U.S.). Tan and Phua who if convicted face a maximum penalty of 2,000 Singapore dollars (1,500 U.S.) in fines and two years of imprisonment under the Official Secrets Act were arrested by the Internal Security Department officers on November 11 last year, initially suspected of being involved in spying for a foreign country. On the opening day of the trial on Monday, the prosecution had asked for the entire proceedings be held in camera in view of the embarrassment it might cause to the Singapore Foreign Ministry. The judge disallowed the plea but imposed selective censorship of sensitive parts in the hearing.

MARCOS ASKS PEOPLE TO BE NATIONAL SECURITY CONSCIOUS

HK060809 Quezon City Maharlika Broadcasting System in English 2330 GMT 5 Jul 84

[Text] President Marcos yesterday [4 July] declared that people's awareness of national security is a more effective way of meeting the threats of insurgency and subversion. The president stressed this in his address yesterday before the 17th and 18th graduating classes of the National Defense College at Malacanang.

He said there is a need to arouse a strong awareness of national security among the people. He said security and stability can only be attained by the active participation of the people in economic, political and social development programs and not through a massive military build-up. In this regard, President Marcos called on the Defense College graduates to exert greater efforts in the enhancement of national security consciousness as the duty of every citizen during these turbulent times.

MINISTERS INNOVATE POLICY, FACE OLD PROBLEMS

Tolentino on Foreign Policy

HK060117 Manila BUSINESS DAY in English 5 Jul 84 p 18

[Report by Mila Astorga-Garcia: "Tolentino Bares Policies"]

[Text] Foreign Minister Arturo M. Tolentino said his appointment into the Cabinet will not stop him from continuing his role as government fiscalizer. On the contrary, he said, his membership in the executive body will even be advantageous. "Since I am a member of the Cabinet, I have an opportunity to fiscalize not only in the Batasan but also inside the Cabinet. And policies are made in the Cabinet. That, therefore, is a more important place for fiscalization," Tolentino told BUSINESS DAY.

Tolentino said he did not even have to ask President Marcos that he be allowed to speak out his mind if he accepts the offer to head the Foreign Office. He recalled that last June 12, President Marcos made a categorical statement that he would still be free to continue being a "devil's advocate" in the Kilusang Bagong Lipunan [KBL] even if he becomes a Cabinet member. "That was the principal thing I wanted to be sure of, that by going to the Cabinet as foreign minister, I would not be muzzled," Tolentino asserted.

AMENDMENT 6: The new foreign minister, who was the sole KBL candidate who won in Manila during the National Assembly polls last May 14, also revealed that his dissenting position on Amendment No. 6 remains the same. Tolentino believes that Amendment No. 6 is an obstacle to the complete normalization of the constitutional process. However, he sees no prospect in its being repealed at the Batasan. "It is almost a futile action because you need 150 votes in order to approve a repeal of Amendment 6 in the Batasan. And just right now, I don't think it is possible," he contended, "even with the opposition getting support votes from the independent candidates and some KBL members." (Of the 183 seats, the KBL won 108, the opposition 65, while 10 seats remain unproclaimed.)

What Tolentino has in mind at present is to pursue what he calls a "compromise solution" that would substitute for Amendment No. 6. He did not elaborate on this idea, however.

CHANGES: On the Foreign Office, Tolentino reiterated that he will not initiate foreign policy changes and initiate a reorganization. "I am personally satisfied with our direction in foreign policy. Briefly, our policy is to maintain friendly relations with all countries, irrespective of ideology," he said.

He emphasized that the thrust is the promotion of social and economic development. Tolentino explained: "We try to cultivate certain agreements in our relationship which would contribute to our economic development. This may mean trade, exchanges of manufactures and products with different countries. We are swerving a little from the purely political to include economic relationships."

On the chance that some foreign affairs matters were being taken over by other individuals or entities close to Malacanang, Tolentino said: "I have made my position clear on this matter. I said all matters pertaining to the ministry belong to the ministry. While the president perhaps can make special assignment of anyone, anybody from the first lady down to even a private person, all matters respecting the ordinary affairs of diplomatic relations, matters affecting the discipline of personnel -- these belong entirely to the ministry. In other words, if in the past, there have been people with the sanction of Malacanang who have performed acts that impair the authority of the foreign minister, I think that should be discontinued."

Tolentino also promised to look into the matter of promotions which have reportedly resulted in disillusionment among the ministry personnel. Ministry sources told BUSINESS DAY that several promotions were based on favoritism or political maneuverings, and not on merit. The sources added that appointments to foreign posts during the past few weeks involved people who did not deserve these promotions.

Justice To Innovate Policies

OW011349 Quezon City RPN Television Network in English 1000 GMT 1 Jul 84

[From the "Newswatch" Program -- announcer-read report over video showing Estelito Mendoza speaking]

[Text] The Justice Ministry will have new policies which are effective with the assumption of office of Justice Minister Estelito Mendoza. The new justice minister talked to KBS [Kanlaon Broadcasting System] News:

[Begin Mendoza recording] I suppose the problems will be the same old problems as far as the prosecution of offenses are concerned. The prosecution of offenses take too long and occasionally there are instances in which the innocent is prosecuted and therefore is compelled to go through both the expense, the anxiety, and the rigor of a trial. And on the other hand, you have the instances in which it takes too long to prosecute the guilty. I know for a fact that, for example, insofar as illegal recruiters are concerned, I am not aware that a single illegal recruiter has been sent to (Muntlupa) so that, although I am sure the Ministry of Justice has been exerting efforts toward this direction, we will have to find out whether there are still ways and measures which we may adopt to more effectively attain these objectives. [end recording]

Agricultural Minister's Problems

HK030145 Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 2 Jul 84 pp 1, 14

[Article by Science News Service: "Big Problems Face New Aggie Head"]

[Text] The good news is that Filipino farmers finally have a minister of agriculture who has a track record of willingness to listen even to small farmers. The bad news, said informed sources, is that Agriculture Minister Salvador Escudero III may have to make up his mind whether to engage in prolonged talking sessions or immediately immerse himself in the enormous problems that currently threaten to swamp this critical lifeline to national survival.

Escudero's bitter tea comprises the vote-sensitive rice issue, now in shambles as a result of the credit freeze, drought and commodity speculation. It spills over into the spiralling prices of basic farm inputs like fertilizers and chemical products. It trembles, like a field of corn caught in the eye of a typhoon, over the lack of adequate alternatives for its unaffordable imported technologies.

It lingers perilously in his own backyard, animal industry. Here, the soaring costs of imported feedstocks and the overwhelming predominance of classical imported breeds as against native strains has locked him on the horns of a terrible dilemma.

Can he simultaneously meet current needs while turning the other direction in a milieu where there are neither enough dollars to import enough animal feeds, nor production comprehensive enough to sustain its exploding needs?

But Escudero also has a few things going for him, and chief among these is the dogged refusal of the nation's small farmers to be discouraged by the abysmal deterioration of national agriculture as a whole.

The farmers, according to nationwide surveys conducted by public and private entities, are continuing to plant, using whatever means remaining open to them. This has meant the return of usury to the farmside but it has triggered off a renaissance in crisis management on the part of farmers and technicians both.

And Escudero himself, over the last troubled years, has quietly developed internal expertise in such needs-of-the-moment items as azolla and organic fertilizers, indigenous poultry and livestock, and on-farm management-by-scarcity schemes. He runs an organic fertilizer factory for his old bureau in Magalang, Pampanga, developed more azolla breeder stock than even his entire ministry, plunged into farm-side energy with biogas linkups with several other agencies and participated politely in high-level agricultural distractions from high offices. But he has to contend, at the same time, with the increasing encroachments of the Ministry of Trade with agri-business. Small and medium-sized farmer groups are on a collision course with the trade ministry's big agriculture schemes.

And land reform farmers, who comprise the bulk of the productivity that assures the nation's basic cereal supply, are themselves astir. The government's financing for all but a small percentage of small farmers has ceased, and until production and marketing goals are straightened out, relief must be self-generated.

"Escudero's youth is definitely an asset," says Assemblyman Luis Taruc, incoming president of the 2.7-million-strong National Congress of Farmers Organizations (NCFO). "He will need much more than youth to get Philippine agriculture set onto the right road."

Columnist on Cabinet, Economic Issues

HK060119 Manila BUSINESS DAY in English 5 Jul 84 p 4

["Bottom Line" column by Gaby Manalac: "...And Then the Good News (?)"]

[Text] First the bad news. President Marcos, interpreting the results of the last elections as a people's mandate for the [Kilusang Bagong Lipunan] to pursue its current policies, has reappointed virtually the entire cabinet, except for three who lost in the elections, and one who retired. If we are to assume that the elections did indeed express a new mandate for the KBL, I do not think it was necessarily an approval of the way the administration has run the country's business.

Resiliency: It could be that the people, upon whose resiliency the leadership relies to see us through the present crisis, believe that President Marcos can be equally resilient and can come up with strategies that can effectively turn the economy around.

His Cabinet has not been exactly the winningest combination and he himself indicated as much by promising revamps as early as several years ago. It would seem, however, that the president believes change implies defeat, rather than resiliency. In effect, therefore, resiliency has become the responsibility solely of the people inasmuch as we can hardly expect any radical diversions from the established thought processes of the present Cabinet.

Delusions: Inevitably, therefore, we must cope with such delusions as a sound banking system and a condition of excessive liquidity. With interbank rates hitting 65 percent and prime rates surging to a record 30 percent last week, the concept of a sound banking system escapes me.

I do not think it takes a banker or an economist to conclude that extraordinary money rates indicate something seriously wrong with the system. To measure the system's health through bank failures as a minute percentage of the total system is grossly misleading.

Health test: The absence of a single bank failure does not mean a healthy system. It is the capacity, or lack of it, to perform inherent functions that determines the integrity and soundness of any system, or any organism for that matter.

In the case of our banking system, it can neither generate deposits because of unfair competition from Central Bank [CB] and treasury bills, nor can it extend loans because its coffers have been drained dry by the CB's mopping-up operations, or for fear that unusually high interest rates make it impossible for borrowers to pay back such loans.

Riots: Thus, bank failures need not necessarily be attributed to mismanagement. The CB is also largely responsible for bringing about conditions that induced such failures. The effect of such failures is particularly serious in the thrift and rural banking sector, as has been happening lately. These banks, by the nature of their operations, are ordinarily loaned out, and when a run occurs, they almost surely will not be able to meet withdrawals.

Unless the CB comes to their aid immediately, it is not improbable that we may even experience bank riotings, akin to Brazil's food rioting, since rural folk are not as sophisticated as urban depositors and tend to be more emotional about their possessions. To merely assuage rural folk that the system is sound may not be enough. But then, we always seem to postpone action until a problem has grown into unmanageable proportions.

Phantom: And then, this obsession with excessive liquidity is something that only the government seems to comprehend. We keep chasing after a phantom when stark reality tells us there is no such thing as excess liquidity.

We are told that P [pesos] 5 billion more must be siphoned from circulation and yet only about P1.4 billion worth of bills have been purchased as of last week, despite the irresistible offer of a 35 percent earnings on the CB bills. A similar T-bill offering of some P340 million generated only about P11 million.

Signals: Surely, these are indisputable signals that excess liquidity simply does not exist. Or is it possible, perhaps, that we have never recovered from the statistical incompetence that gave our international reserves the same excessive imagination that we are now applying to our liquidity?

Good News: But now the good news. Despite Minister Blas Ople's apprehensions that an overstaying Cabinet may have turned itself out intellectually, there is still hope that an "old" team may yet surprise even itself.

The Max Planck Institute of Education in Berlin has conclusive evidence that even in advanced age, people remain capable of enhancing their intelligence. The general belief that we are now living in a young man's world and that age erodes intelligence has been disproved. Experiments showed that a course in intelligence training can remarkably improve intelligence of subjects who were even 80 years old.

But then, must we wait so long?

MINISTER DENIES 'PETTICOAT GOVERNMENT' CHARGE

HK051045 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in Tagalog 1000 GMT 5 Jul 84

[Text] State Minister for Information Jose Tombokon has said that there is no such thing as a petticoat government in the Philippines. He said that President Marcos is in control of the government. This was in response to a charge made by Filipino oppositionists invited to the United States that the president plans to transfer his power to others. Tombokon said, however, that there are many qualified women in the country who hold government positions. He cited the first lady who is human settlements minister and Metro Manila governor as an example. Tombokon said that the wishes and opinions of women are considered and studied by the government when laws are formulated, but he said that this does not mean the Philippine Government is being run by women.

FURTHER ON AQUINO DEATH INVESTIGATION TESTIMONIES

Bullet Fragments Fail to Match

BK050907 Hong Kong AFP in English 0840 GMT 5 Jul 84

[Text] Manila, July 5 (AFP) -- The bullets found in the gun allegedly used to kill opposition leader Benigno Aquino did not match the bullet fragments found in his head, official reports made public at a hearing today showed. The special board probing the murder later failed to end its public hearings as scheduled today, when two top military officers who were in charge of Mr Aquino's security did not appear to testify.

The National Bureau of Investigation (NBI) reported that the fragments found imbedded in Mr Aquino's chin, said to be the exit wound of a bullet that entered below his left ear, were made of lead, antimony and copper. However, NBI tests of bullets taken from the chamber of the .357 Magnum revolver supposedly used by alleged assassin Rolando Galman revealed that they only contained lead and antimony, according to probers.

The findings were disclosed during the testimony of Dr. Pedro Solis, who retired as NBI deputy director for technical services six days ago, to the board investigating Mr Aquino's August 21 shooting at Manila Airport. The NBI reports showed that a .45 cal. bullet is normally made of lead, antimony, copper and aluminum, a .38 cal. bullet of lead, antimony, copper and tin, and a .357 of lead and antimony. An observing lawyer and former head of the Government Immigration Commission, Martiniano Vivo, told reporters that the NBI findings "would tend to show that former Senator Aquino was shot with a different gun."

Former Senator Aquino died while under heavy military guard on his return from three years of self-exile in the United States. Authorities said he was killed by alleged communist assassin Mr Galman, but the Aquino family and the political opposition reject this and hold the government directly responsible.

The NBI findings surfaced today in relation to the military report that a copper bullet jacket from the death gun was found in a puddle of water on the airport tarmac two meters (six feet) to the right of where Mr Aquino's body lay after a burst of gunfire. Dr Solis, who had 43 years experience in the NBI, said that if the copper jacket had indeed gone through Mr Aquino's head, it should have been found "in front and to the right" of Mr Aquino.

When told that the jacket was said to have been found in a puddle directly to the right of the body, Dr Solis replied: "Seemingly it is not possible." He also said that because of the mass of the jacket, it is "more probable of remaining inside (the head of Mr Aquino)" and "the damage would be great." He indicated that there should be a clear bullet path connecting the supposed exit wound at the chin to the petrous bone where the bullet, according to the NBI autopsy report, was supposedly deflected downward after entering below the left ear. He opposed the testimony of a private pathologist, Dr Juanito Villote, who said Mr Aquino could have been shot twice -- on the chin and behind the left ear. But Dr Solis could not answer when he was asked about Dr Villote's claim that he could insert a metal probe only one centimeter into the chin wound, and that the NBI autopsy officer himself affirmed that his own probe could get in only two centimeters deep. Earlier testimonies revealed that no X-rays were made of Mr Aquino's head as part of the autopsy.

Dr Villote and a colleague, Dr Constantino Nunez, raised the possibility of a second entry wound last Thursday, saying they could find no bullet pathway connecting the chin wound to the bone that supposedly deflected the bullet.

It was not immediately clear why Brigadier General Luther Custodio, chief of the Aviation Security Command (Avsecom) when Mr Aquino was shot dead at Manila Airport last August 21, and his successor after he was relieved, Colonel Romeo Ochoco, were absent. Board sources said the hearings would end tomorrow -- one week from the earlier deadline of June 29 -- if the two officials appeared. They had testified before and were recalled as the last witnesses of the probe body.

Gen. Custodio, who was relieved as Avsecom chief shortly after the Aquino assassination, was implicated by an expatriate former soldier who claimed he had been assigned by the officer to kill Mr Aquino.

Board Requests Exhumation

BK051159 Hong Kong AFP in English 1118 GMT 5 Jul 84

[Excerpt] Manila, July 5 (AFP) -- The special board probing the Benigno Aquino murder has prepared a letter asking the opposition leader's widow to allow the exhumation of his body, a board member said today. The letter has yet to be sent to Mrs Corazon Aquino -- who has firmly refused to cooperate with the civilian board created by President Ferdinand Marcos -- and was drafted only today, according to lawyer Luciano Salazar.

Public Hearings Concluded

BK060616 Hong Kong AFP in English 0559 GMT 6 Jul 84

[Text] Manila, July 6 (AFP) -- A special board probing the August 21 assassination of opposition leader Benigno Aquino closed its public sitting today after hearing 185 witnesses in 119 sessions and receiving 458 exhibits.

It has pledged to present its report -- to be released simultaneously to the government and to the public -- before the first anniversary of Mr. Aquino's shooting at Manila airport. The board, created by President Ferdinand Marcos last October to look into the death of his political archrival, will meet in private to prepare its report.

Of the witnesses, 63 were military officers and men, three were heard in Japan, and seven in the United States. The rest were civilians who mostly testified in the suburban government building used by the board since its work began in November. Yesterday the board decided to seek the exhumation of Mr. Aquino's body following revelations by two leading forensic experts that bullets found in the gun allegedly used to kill Mr. Aquino did not match bullet fragments found in his head.

The board failed to end its public hearings on schedule yesterday when two top military officers who were in charge of Mr. Aquino's security did not appear to testify. They appeared at the last session held today which also included a "photo-chronology" of the assassination, composed of 154 pictures taken by 13 news photographers. A total of 106 of the photos were taken within 30 seconds from the time the first five shots rang out to the time a security van took Mr. Aquino's body away.

The board said that while it was formally closing its public hearings, they may be reopened if necessary to gather more evidence before the final report is issued.

Former Senator Aquino, 50, was shot dead at Manila Airport while under military guard on his return from voluntary exile in the United States. Authorities blamed an alleged communist assassin swiftly felled by troopers escorting Mr. Aquino, but the politician's family and opposition colleagues hold the Marcos government directly responsible for the murder.

VER DEFENDS RAID ON ALLIANCE HEADQUARTERS

HK300028 Quezon City Maharlika Broadcasting System in English 0000 GMT 30 Jun 84

[Text] AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines] Chief General Fabian Ver has defended the military's raid on the headquarters of the Nationalist Alliance for Justice, Freedom, and Democracy. Gen Ver described the raid as legal and within the rule of law, since a search warrant was issued by a Quezon City judge authorizing such raid. According to Ver, the raiders found subversive documents including copies of the Kabataan Makabayan newspaper KALAYAHAN and copies of a report published by (?task-4) detainees. The general added that the raiding team presented the search warrant to the occupants of the headquarters at 0330 on Wednesday.

RAMOS ON PROPAGANDA CAMPAIGN IN MINDANAO

HK010019 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2330 GMT 30 Jun 84

[Text] PC [Philippine Constabulary] Chief Fidel Ramos said yesterday [30 June] the subversives' propaganda campaign against the government in Mindanao has been expanded to include disinformation. General Ramos said reports of alleged atrocities committed by soldiers get prominent play in certain media, while the side of the government is barely mentioned. In some instances, Gen Ramos said, some local media even carry false stories which tend to put the government in a bad light. A newspaper in Davao for instance carried on its headline the alleged killing and rape of a teenager by soldiers led by a lieutenant. Investigation by another local newspaper showed that the story was a hoax.

DEFENSE MINISTRY PROBES KILLINGS, SHOOTOUTS

OW051315 Quezon City RPN Television Network in English 1100 GMT 5 Jul 84

[Text] The Defense Ministry today took a direct hand in the investigation of killings and shootouts in the past few weeks involving some secret marshals and other law enforcers. The action center of the office of Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile has issued several directives to PC [Philippine Constabulary] authorities, particularly in connection with the questionable killings of six fish handlers and vendors by Eastern Police District agents at the Pasing public market last 21 June. The police reported that the victims were killed in an alleged shootout with secret marshals.

The PC was also asked to probe the case of a certain (Armel Herrera), who was allegedly picked up last 29 June at the fruit market in San Andres, Manila, and was reported the following day to be a victim of a shootout with soliders.

Other cases being probed involve policemen shooting against each other, a cop trading shots with secret marshals, and soldiers involved in the shooting in Makati last 1 July.

MILITARY ACCUSED OF CREATING 'POLICE STATE'

HK040203 Manila METRO MANILA TIMES in English 3 Jul 84 p 1

[Report by Arnold Atadero: "Dupaya, Military Feud in Cagayan Worsens"]

[Text] Defeated Batasan candidate Tito M. Dupaya of Cagayan and local military authorities in the area yesterday traded charges and counter-charges arising from the recent rash of allegedly intentionally set-off fires in the province. Dupaya claimed that his alleged involvement in the mysterious fires, including the burning of school-buildings in Tuao and Tuguegarao, both in Cagayan, was a "pure canard and a deliberate frame-up." However, local military authorities called Dupaya's tirade "ridiculous."

In a press statement, the defeated opposition candidate said that the local military have turned the province into a police state, a charge vehemently denied by Col. Tirso Gardor, Cagayan PC [Philippine Constabulary] commander. Gardor admitted that check-points were established in strategic areas, but these were meant, he said, to check the rash of mysterious fires to which Dupaya himself had been linked.

Assemblyman Alfonso R. Reyno of Cagayan, who joined the fray, revealed over the weekend that the alleged arson cases in the province were the work of New People's Army (NPA) rebels operating at the instigation of political personalities affiliated with the United Nationalist Democratic Organization (UNIDO).

Reyno said that evidence in the hands of government tended to confirm the alleged tieup, details of which, he said, would be made public in the coming hearings of the arson cases against former Congressman Dupaya and five others. Reports said there were witnesses to the burnings who gave written statements pointing to Dupaya as the alleged instigator.

Dupaya denounced the local military for "using inhuman and brutal torture to force my relatives and men to sign confessions making them admit their guilt and pointing to me as the mastermind."

On allegations of Dupaya that witnesses against him were "third-degreed" into signing confessions, Gardor said that "neither Dupaya nor any of his representatives have visited said witnesses." Gardor said that not one of the witnesses was harmed because they were questioned in the presence of lawyers.

The local PC reported that since last May 30, four elementary schools, one government building and a private moviehouse have been burned. Gador said the situation was serious enough to warrant extraordinary law enforcement measures.

FEBC REPORTS ON 28 JUNE DEMONSTRATION IN MANILA

HK290844 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in Tagalog 2230 GMT 28 Jun 84

[Text] A tense confrontation took place yesterday [28 June] between thousands of demonstrators and anti-riot police from the Western Police District in Manila. The demonstrators, which were composed of 11 opposition organizations, gathered at Plaza Bonifacio in front of the Central Post Office at 1400. Carrying red, black, and yellow banners, the demonstrators began marching to Malacanang Palace but they were met by anti-riot policemen at Legarda and Mandiola Streets.

The marchers came from such groups as the Student Leader Forum, the League of Filipino Students, the College Editors' Guild of the Philippine, the Student Christian Movement of the Philippines, the Writers' Association [Samahan ng Panulat], Students Seeking a Democratic Society [Magaaral Tungo sa Isang Demokratikong Lipunan], National Women's Groups [Samahan ng Mga Bayang Kababaihan] and many other progressive organizations. The demonstrators demanded the repeal of the peso devaluation, the lowering of fuel prices, the raising of workers' wages, the lowering of tuition fees, the raising of teachers salaries, and an end to the dictatorial government.

During the rally, one of the leaders asked Brigadier General Narciso Cabrera to allow them to proceed to Malacanang. Cabrera denied the request and asked the protestors to disperse quietly. When this was turned down by the marchers, police officials gave them an ultimatum to clear the streets by 1700. The demonstrators left at the stated time.

The rally caused traffic jams around Manila's university area, preventing students from attending their classes at the University of the East, Manila University, and Far Eastern University.

STUDENTS RALLY DENOUNCES U.S. INTERVENTION

OWO52010 Hong Kong AFP in English 1948 GMT 5 Jul 84

[Text] Manila, July 5 (AFP) -- Militant students chanting "Marcos, Hitler" and denouncing alleged U.S. intervention in the Philippines today marched from downtown Manila to the suburban financial district of Makati.

Meanwhile, President Ferdinand Marcos told graduates of the National Defense College that the challenge of insurgency and subversion was "real and compelling."

The demonstration was a prelude to a planned march to the presidential palace tomorrow. Police estimated that some 100 students marched more than 10 kilometers (six miles) to a park in Makati, where office workers joined them for a rally. The demonstrators blamed the president for the country's severe economic crisis and carried a banner denouncing the "(U.S.-Marcos) dictatorship."

Militant student organizations have called for a boycott of colleges and universities tomorrow, followed by a march to Mr Marcos' downtown official residence, Malacanang Palace.

Security forces last Thursday sealed off the road leading to the palace from some 5,000 students. Mr. Marcos warned the graduates against a return to the situation before he imposed martial law in [word indistinct] saying conditions then were worse than now. "Unfortunately there are some elements in our society -- including those in the clergy -- who would try to convince us that there is no threat from subversion," he said. Mr. Marcos warned on June 26 that he might reimpose martial law, which he lifted in January 1981.

VIRATA, FERNANDEZ ON SOUNDNESS OF BANKING SYSTEM

HK010017 Quezon City Maharlika Broadcasting System in English 1100 GMT 30 Jun 84

[Text] The country's banking system remains sound and will continue to have the support of the Central Bank. This was reiterated today in a joint statement made by Prime Minister Cesar Virata and Central Bank Governor Jose Fernandez Jr. The two officials issued the statement amid reports that a number of banks are suffering from liquidity problems due to the present economic crisis. They said erroneous and malicious rumors being spread around about several financial institutions are in many cases unjustified. Virata and Fernandez stressed that the closure of a few small banks in a firmament of several hundred banking institutions does not detract from the strength and soundness of the whole system.

COMMERCIAL BANKS ESTABLISH TRUST FUND

HK040738 Quezon City Maharlika Broadcasting System in English 2300 GMT 3 Jul 84

[Text] The country's commercial banks have put up a 393 million peso trust fund to ease liquidity problems. The trust fund will be administered by the Central Bank. The trust fund was initiated by the Bankers' Association of the Philippines [BAP], and its members will be entitled to the fund. The fund will be [words indistinct] to enable BAP members to cover overdrafts and will be given on a first-come first-served basis. There is no limit on the number of times member banks may borrow from the BAP trust fund.

In the meantime Central Bank Governor Jose Fernandez gave assurances that the country's banking system is sound as a whole.

[Begin Fernandez recording] [Words indistinct], banks, I don't believe that a few that get into trouble [words indistinct]. There will be some banks that will probably be badly managed or a little [words indistinct] that get into temporary problems. As long as we're solvent and the problems are not of their own making, we intend to discharge our responsibilities at the Central Bank. [end recording]

RICE SENT TO REGION TO AVERT ARTIFICIAL SHORTAGE

HK051154 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in Tagalog 1000 GMT 5 Jul 84

[Text] A total of 189,000 sacks of rice have been sent to region I [Ilocos, Pangasinan, La Union] According to national food authority manager Adolfo Castillo, the rice comes from Tuguegarao, Kalinga-Apayao, Mindoro Oriental and Occidental and Iloilo. Castillo called on rice retailers and wholesalers to help prevent the artificial shortage of rice in these areas. He added that the commander of the regional command has promised to support the agency's campaign against rice hoarders and overpricers.

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